CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal Enfield, Singer. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal Enfield, Singer. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 224 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1922 TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.

Write:—

MAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,

Memonwada Road, P. No. 9, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922		Steamers.		Tons.
23rd	Sept.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
30th	,,	NALDERA *		15,825
7th	October	CALEDONIA		7.622
14th	,,	MACEDONIA †		11,089
21st	,,	DELTA		8,097
28th	,,	CHINA		7,952
4th	November	KASHMIR		8.841
11th	,,	MANTUA †		10,902
18th	,,	MOREA		10,911
25th	,,	MALWA		10,941
2nd	December	KAISAR-I-HIND		11.430
9th	,,	NARKUNDA *		16,227
16th	,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd	,,	KARMALA †		9,096
30th	,,	KHIVA		9,097

NALDERA } * Through steamer from Australia.

MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th October	MARGHA	8,238
10th November	MALDA	8,660
24th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,,	MULBERA	9,100

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
6th October	NARKUNDA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, November.	SOUDAN		
,,	KASHGAR		
,,	SICILIA		
15th December.	MACEDONIA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.
31st ,,	SOUDAN		

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA	15,825
16th December.	MACEDONIA	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Sept.	BARALA	P. Gulf. via Karachi
22nd ,,	VARSOVA	Bussah via Karachi
25th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast
4th Oct.	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 182.

Telephone No. 1280.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jalavihar	8750	Second half of Sept.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	18th Sept. 1922.

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K.LINE.

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Dep.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep.	21 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov	25 Nov

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE.

S.S. "ACERA" D. T. 4,000 will leave here on or about 2nd October, 1922, for East and South African Ports via Porbunder.

For Terms and Rates of Freight and passage apply to—

DADAMIA KHANDWANI,

389, Memon Vada Street, Pydhonee, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SUB-BRANCHES.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRAMARINO

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,528,000
Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,088,400
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NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

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THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC IGLODINE

for internal and external use.

Stocked by all the leading Chemists.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Established 1906).

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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

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Liberal and quick payment of claims.

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.

Please apply to:—

R. AGASKAR & CO., Chief Agents, 29, Dadoo Building, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 5128.

Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ASSETS EXCEED.. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000.

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 .. £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE,
Head Agency at Batavia

BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djeeja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—Iff the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Actg. Agent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE. FIRE. MARINE & MOTOR

INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd.; (Singapore).

The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam),

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3603.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA (Established 1912)

INVESTMENT BONDS (with Profits) issued without Medical Examination or any period from 6 years to 50 years. The Company's Actuary says:—

"I FIND THAT THE AMOUNTS PROPOSED TO BE GUARANTEED BY YOUR COMPANY AT MATURITY OF THE SEVERAL PERIODS FOR WHICH THE SAID BONDS ARE TO BE ISSUED, ARE ABSOLUTELY ON THE SAFE SIDE * * * * IF THE COMPANY CAN EARN ON ITS FIND, ON AVERAGE, EVEN, THE RATE OF INTEREST NOW OBTAINABLE FROM GILT-EDGED SECURITIES,—IT CAN REASONABLY ANTICIPATE DECENT PROFITS FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE BOND-HOLDERS, OVER AN ABOVE THE AMOUNT GUARANTEED."

For instance,—Rs. 5/- a month will secure:—

In years:	Guaranteed: Rs. a. p.	Profits expected: Rs. a. p.	Total expected: Rs. a. p.
10	697 8 0	81 9 0	779 1 0
15	1187 8 0	230 0 0	1417 8 0
20	1700 0 0	568 2 0	2268 2 0
25	2280 0 0	1193 2 0	3473 2 0

APPLY, FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND AGENCY ON LIBERAL TERMS,—

TO THE MANAGING AGENTS, 2 &3, LAL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA;

OR TO MR. G. K. SUBBIAH, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, Room No. 2, Block 36, Madrasvala Building. Poibwadi Parel, BOMBAY.

PERODONT

(Made in Germany)

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.

Price 8 Annas per tube.

Can be had from all Chemists or from The

POPULAR PHARMACY

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT THE JUNCTION OF GOWALIA TANK ROAD AND FORJET STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors Ebrahim Kaderbhai Mithaiwala, Abdul Hoosein Mahomedalli Chedawala and Hoseinalli Mahomedalli Goloila and in exercise and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of July 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 9th day of November next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that Pansion and Tax land containing by admeasurement about 970 sq. yds. known as Plot No. 4 situate at Junction of Gowalia Tank Road and Forjet Street, Bombay forming part of a larger Estate which is registered under New Survey No. 7/7056 and asses by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3393-94, 3411 (1) 3412/14 Street Nos. 224-1-2-3 and 57-59 and Bounded on the East by the proposed 40 ft. and on the South by plot No. 3 belonging to Mr. Sansordin Mahomedally Bandrawala on the West by the property of Mr. Amrotlal Kalidas on the North by Plot No. 5 belonging to Jamnadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala Attorneys for the mortgagees at 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd September, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
121, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALES.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, TYPEWRITERS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CANVAS, ANNALINE COLOURS OF VARIOUS KINDS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th September, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes typewriters, forks, knives, spoons, etc., etc.

By the order of the Superintendent of Police, Dhulia:—

Panches, scabbards for Swords and Bayonets, Cabine Buckets, Pistol holsters, Pistol Belt, Numdahs, great coat straps, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

4 Cases handkerchiefs, 200 dozens in each.
5 Bales Canvas of different breadth, 17½ 18", 36", 48", 54" and 60".

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

Annaline colours of various kinds, such as Acid Blue, Basic Yellow, Violet Blue, Sulphur Black, Direct Union Brown, Acid Black, Acid Dark Blue, Chrome Olive Brown, Sulphur Khaki, Acid Yellow etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES BLACK COTTON CASHMERES AND 2 CASES COLOURED COTTON DUCKS.
HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 4707 OF 1922.
Messrs. W. H. Scales & Co., Ltd. Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Messrs. Jamnadas Narandas and Mathuradas Dwarkadas trading as Tricumdas Mathuradas ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co. Solicitors for the plaintiffs Messrs. W. H. Scales & Co., Ltd. in pursuant to the order of the Court dated the 7th September, 1922, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Narandas and Mathuradas Dwarkadas trading as Tricumdas Mathuradas Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 Cases Black Cotton Cashmeres.
2 Cases coloured Cotton Ducks.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale. Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF OTTER BOARDS, IRON FISH GALLOWS AND CONNECTIONS, FISHING NETS COMPLETE, FISH FLOATS, ROPE COVER WIRES LARGE GRATINGS FATHOMS 2 3/4 IN WIRE AND IRON SLOTS.

This day FRIDAY, the 22nd September at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard by permission of the Director Royal Indian Marine and by orde of the Principal Port Officer Burma the following fishing gears belonging to the Steam Trawler William Carrick:—

4 Otter Boards.
4 Iron fish gallows and connections.
2 Fishing nets complete.
2 Fish Floats.
2 Rope covers wires.
2 Large gratings.
300 Fathoms 2 3/4" wire.
12 Iron Slots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money may be required at the time of sale, the balance being payable and goods taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

For inspection of the goods apply to the master on Board the "Trawler" in the R. I. M. Dockyard.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 22nd Sept. 1922.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT HAPUR.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY ON 5TH OCTOBER, 1922, AT 2 P.M.

FIRST LOT.—One cummins Patent Cotton baling press by Henry Berry & Co., for 500 lbs bales; One high pressure double cylinder hydraulic engine.

SECOND LOT.—32 Platts double roller gins; One Platt double Kapas Opener; One 12" x 20" x 24" stroke compound condensing engine by Ruston proctor & Co., with condenser; One Lancashire double flue boiler 24' x 6½' x 120 lbs by Thinker Shenton & Co., with donkey pump. Complete line shaft for gins.

MISCELLANEOUS.—4 Platts single roller gins; One 10' bed self-acting and screw cutting lathe; Many other sundries connected with ginning factory.

For further particulars enquire from MANAGING DIRECTOR RAGHUBIR GINNING AND PRESS FACTORY, LD., Hapur.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

Sale at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very rich household furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Roberts' Sideboard, Cabinet, Fireproof English Steel Safe Box, Marble Figures and Pillers, Steel English Ice Refrigerator, Platedware, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY the 24th September 1922, at No. 45 Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved Blackwood furniture, palm-stand, marble figures and pillers, fire-proof English safe box, low arm chairs, fancy writing table hatstands, card tables, carpets, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, steel English ice refrigerator, glassware, English crockery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. J. Newland Esq., of the Development Directorate Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MYSTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PEARLS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND PEARL NOSE RING.

Under instructions from the Comptoir National d'Escompte De Paris (French Bank) and on account and at the risk of the defaulter Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the under mentioned valuable pearls, etc.

1 Pearl Mala of 44 beads,
1 Pearl Nose Ring of 16 beads 2 Diamonds, 2 emerald manies and 1 ruby mani.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of the next day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1922.

LEDGERS ! ! !
JOURNALS ! ! !
CASH BOOKS. !
SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS, Etc., Etc.
STRONG BINDING A SPECIALITY.
TRIALS SOLICITED.
Write Now—
TO THE MANAGER,
JOB DEPARTMENT,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

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Sunday Edition
Bombay Chronicle.
AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
POPULAR . . . .
AMONG . . . .
ALL . . . . .
CLASSES . . .
MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

AMUSEMENTS

THE LAST DAY
THE LAST DAY
THE LAST DAY

Positively the very last day to-day to see the mighty Million-Dollar Masterpiece

KISMET
KISMET
KISMET

with the greatest Actor of America.

OTIS SKINNER
OTIS SKINNER
OTIS SKINNER

Never mind the Tram Strike—come any how—do not miss this Last Opportunity to-day. The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Fully Arbuckle Comedy.

To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's best Physicians
INCLUDING
Charlie Chaplin
AND
Harold Lloyd
And other wellk-nown comedians.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FUN PROGRAMME
Charlie Chaplin
IN
"THE IMMIGRANT"
Harold Lloyd
AND
Snub Pollard
A Hearty Laugh from Start to Finish.

HERE'S A PICTURE SUPREME
A SPLENDID "NOVELTY"!
"THE PIRATES OF THE AIR"!
"THE PIRATES OF THE AIR"
"THE PIRATES OF THE AIR"!
The story of the mysterious disappearance of the inmates of a hotel and their discovery by an adventurer and the final overthrow of the "Pirates of the Air"
BEAUTIFUL ALPINE SCENERY.
THRILLS—SENSATIONS—ADVENTURE—ALL COMBINED.
Don't miss this Picture of Art and Science.
TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.
Special separate arrangement for Ladies Childern and Family in Balcony Reserved classes at specially reduced concession rates of As. 12 only.
THE
"NOVELTY" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

The Bombay Chronicle Press IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

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SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
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THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY.
ALLEN HOLUBAR'S
Picturization of Woman's Faith Through the Ages:
Man—Woman —Marriage
First National Attraction
IN
9 UNFORGETTABLE REELS 9
Thrilling—Inspiring—Amazing—Beautiful beyond comparison. Thrilling beyond anticipation. Outspokenly dramatic beyond comparison:

9 AMAZING REELS with thousands of players, horses, wild animals, vast scenes and intimately dramatic insights.

FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
IN THE DRAMA ETERNAL!
Man . .
Woman . .
Marriage. .

WHAT YOU'LL SEE:
The Screen's newest marvel—a wonderful romance of mother-right. The love of a woman endures through the ages, while the love of a man is reckoned only in hours. You'll see thousands of women riding bare-back into battle, clad as only the Amazons of old. You'll see the barbaric beauties of pagan courts, and the life of the men and the women who rule to-day. You'll see thoussands of players in riots of splendour and beauty, love, life and hate, trampling but never crushing the love-power of mother-right.
Man—Woman Marriage
Something too great for comparison with anything that's gone before.
Plans now open. Book Early.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday the 23rd Sept. 1922
MANAPMAN
(at 8-30 p. m.)
Sunday the 24th Sept. 1922
Sunshaya-Kallol
(at 3 p.m.)

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS EPISODES OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
SECOND INSTALMENT TO-DAY
WITH SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price

GAIETY THEATRE
To-night—22nd at 9-30 p. m.
Saturday 23rd Matinee at 4-30
Sunday 24th at 9-30 p. m.
Bombay's latest attraction.
AN OPEN CHALLENGE
Wager of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1000.
DR. ALVARO'S
WONDERFUL FEATS
Frees himself from regulation Hand-cuffs.
Addition in the Programme
Dancing Accompaniment
Latest Spanish Dances
BY
Miss SEVILLANA
Her first dance in India
Change of Programme
Craft of Fakir or the Mysteries of Yoga. Dr Alvaro the winner of the Friday challenge who has power to know your past, present and future.
CONSULT HIM at Taj Room No. 126.
Rate Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Book your seats at the Theatre.

AGAIN.
!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE !!
OWING TO THE DEMAND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
AN EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTION
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
A REEL OF CHARMING DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30

Benefit Performance in aid of
The Deccan Volunteer Corps.
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
"Shaha-Shivaji"
Saturday 23-9-22 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 24-9-22 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
WE ARE OFFERING YOU
A Brilliant New Production
OF
THE STAR FILMS, Ltd.
RAJA PARIKSHIT
OR
JANMEJAYA'S SERPENT SACRIFICE
The first and only one of its kind.
The story of Kali, the Arch-genius of Evil, who ever tries to put TRUTH and DEVOTION on the scaffold, exhibiting how Narayan is ever ready to help his divotees and bringing into full display the MAHTMYA of SHRIMAT BHAGVAT Played by a brilliant gala of Stars.
A picture that you cannot afford to miss. See it to-day or this week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
Popular prices and usual time.

DRAMA
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
OR
WHAT DOTH IT PROFIT
AT
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL
On Sunday the 24th September at 6 p. m.
TICKETS Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Tickets can be had from B. X. Furtado & Sons, the College Clerk and at the Door.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and energetic CANVASSERS, also DISTRICT and PROVINCIAL AGENTS to sell our high class SWADESHI CIGARETTES. Terms most LIBERAL. Apply to The BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., No. 342, Bazar Road, Bandra (Bombay).
R4961

WANTED—SECRETARY for the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage and kindred institutions, a Parsi graduate and educationist. Apply Box No. 8536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4910

PUNJAB PORTLAND CEMENT, LTD.—Require a FOREMAN CARPENTER, experienced with Reinforced Concrete Construction. Apply General Manager, HASAN ABDAL, N. W. R. Punjab.
A 14371

LAW—Leading firm of Solicitors require an ASSISTANT SOLICITOR of 10 years' experience in Mercantile work of good address capable of conducting cases in Court and working without supervision. Salary to commence Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,000 monthly. Apply Box No. 8540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14340

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Bulsar Municipality. Monthly pay Rs. 60-3 2-75 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance. Apply before the 20-10 1922 personally, or in writing stating age, nationality qualification and previous experience if any to BHAGWANDAS BRIJBHUKHANDAS, President, Bulsar Municipality, 18-9-1922.
A 14372

WANTED.—Two INDIAN LADIES, preferably Maharashtrians well-versed in English and Marathi or Hindi, as Companions to Her Highness the Maharani Holkar of Indore. One of the applicants must at least have passed the Entrance examination; higher University qualifications will be preferred. They should also have an experience of games and in training up children. Those with additional qualifications of Drawing Painting, Needle-work, etc., will be given preference to. For pay and further particulars apply to THE HOUSEHOLD OFFICER, Holkar State, INDORE.
A 14203

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Decent FLATS for Hindus at Charni Road, Rs. 160 and 225. Apply MUN & MOTILAL, Times building
G R4978

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated house for offices, junction Mint Road, Manordas Street, Fort. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, first floor.
C R4878

AVAILABLE—Excellent FURNISHED ROOM everything modern, bath, electricity. Two entrances. Rupees 50 and 75 each. Good location DOCTOR HINMAN, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R4975

TO BE LET—BLOCKS with every facility in Moos Building at Grant Road, G. WATOOMAL WASSIAWAL & CO.
C R4965

TO BE LET—A decent newly built BUNGALOW at Andheri, Murzban Road, about 6 minutes walk from Station. Apply K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
C C14391

BLOCKS TO BE LET in our Asher Mansion, Forjet Street, and in Dhun Villa on Laburnum Road. For particulars apply personally to GOCULDAS DAMODER, 96/100, Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi.
C R4943

TO BE LET, for vegetarians only—ground and first floor of a newly erected palatial building with electric light at Matunga close to G. I. P. Station. Separate rooms can also be had. Rent moderate. Apply HARDAYAL NEVATIA, 322, Kalbadevi Road or on Spot.
C R4804

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50, Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Delhi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13999

DESSERT PEARS or APPLES—9 lbs. for Rs. 5-10 sent carefully packed to any part of India by V.P. Post. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA R4790

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WANTED—A second hand BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE BOOK. Latest edition preferred. Apply stating price to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MERCHANT, holding excellent references, willing to buy in an advantageous up-country market, leather, oil seers tobacco and cot as selling. Agents for large firms, doing business in yarns, Dye, will represent firms in export and import trade. With full particulars to Box No. 8556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4974

SPORTS.

POONA RACES.

For to-morrow's meeting
THE NANTILUS RACE TIPS.
by Capt. NEMO.
3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES
only will be given.
Last Race results were splendid
2 WINNERS and 4 PLACES
1 given was stratched.
Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, behind Ross & Co.

PROFESSION

INFALLIABLE REMEDIES FOR

Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Astnrites, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only European and Educated Indians are admitted.
R4932

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

MANUFACTURED by Spalate Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, Italy.
Deliveries from Stocks. Apply Sole Agents, TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R4985

NOTICE.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Precious Cinema, Lamington Road, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, the 24th instant to consider steps to cancel liability on the shares.
R4983

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR, DENTIST
has resumed practice at 107, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.
(Personally attends all patients.).
Telephone No. 5960.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sundays 10 to 12 noon.
R4988

ARMCO AND CALCO AGENCIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify that WILLIAM JACKS & CO.
have been appointed sole representative in India, Burma and Ceylon
For
THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY.
THE CALIFORNIA CORRUGATED CULVERT COMPANY.
(Manufacturers of "Armco" and "Calco" products).
All enquiries in connection with "ARMCO" Ingot Iron corrugated and flat sheets, corrugated nestable culverts, Flumes and "Calco" Irrigation Specialities should in future be addressed to—
WILLIAM JACKS & CO.
who hold stocks in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras and Colombo.
(Signed)
THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.,
THE CALIFORNIA CORRUGATED CULVERT CO.,
THE ANGUS CO., LTD.,
WILLIAM JACKS & CO.
4957

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places named below:—

	Approximate Quantity. Tons.	Place of Sale.	Date of Sale.
Coorg Sandalwood ...	400	Fraserpet...	24-11-22.
Madras Sandalwood	220	Satyamangalam	4-12-22.
	185	Tirupathur	7-12-22.
	55	Vellore ...	11-12-22.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on S. I. R. Tirupathur and Vellore are railway stations on S. I. R.
For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—
Satyamangalam sale, District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
Tirupathur sale, District Forets Officer, West Vellore, Tirupathur.
Vellore sale, District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore.
Coorg, sale, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Direction Division, Coorg, Mercara.
H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V. C.
Office of the Conservator of Forests, V. Circle,
Coimbatore, dated 8th Sept., 1922.
C14370

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1922, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance sheet as at 31st March 1922.
2. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation or whose term of office has expired but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co, as auditors for the current year in the place of the present auditors. Messrs. Price, Waterhouse. Peat and Co. and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd September to 5th October 1922 (both days inclusive.)
By order of the Board of Directors
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.
Managing Agents.
Canada Building Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 18th September, 1922.
C14378

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 27th September to 30th September, both days inclusive.
C13396

NOTICE.

COUNTRY LIQUOR SHOPS in the Palanpur State will be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th October, 1922, at noon in the office of the Wazir for one year commencing from 1st November, 1922.
A. S. DHAMAN,
for Excise Officer,
C4351 Palanpur State.

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.
I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.
II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to
AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

EX. ENEMY STEAMERS.

LORD INCHCAPE has been instructed by His Majesty's Government to sell the following steamers:—

Name	Tonnage Gross	Nett	Year Built	Position
KINGSMERE (ex Lindenfels)	5476	3525	1906	Falmouth. Available for inspection 25th September 1922
VARZIN	4455	2841	1899	Falmouth. Available for inspection now.

These steamers will be sold as they lie with the exception of their wireless apparatus and offers will be accepted up until 15th October, 1922, by
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Calcutta or Bombay.
C14361

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Company's Registered Office, No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, 1922, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Director's report and audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June, 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation,
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will the CLOSED from the 6th to 24 October 1922, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be posted and paid on and after the 6th November, 1922 at the registered office of the Company between 12 and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on week days.
C14395

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE are instructed by our client Mr. DATTATRAYA VISHNU VIRKAR, to inform the public in general that his father Mr. VISHNU MAHADEO VIRKAR, who is now over 50 years of age and has become infirm in mind is incapable of understanding and forming a rational judgment as to the effects of his acts upon his interests. Our client has learnt that some persons, most of whom are his relatives, are taking an unfair and allegal advantage of our client's father's infirmity of mind.
We are, therefore, instructed to inform the public which we hereby do, that if any person deals in any way, with our client's father without the consent of our client, who is his sole legal heir, he will do so at his own risk as to consequences thereof.
Solicitors, High Court,
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA.
C14399

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of:—
4. Four 200 Kilo-Watt, 440 volts, D. C. Crompton compound wound Dynamos direct driven by Marshall horizontal Compound Condensing Engines running at a speed of 106 r. p.m.
2. Two Lankashire Boilers 8 ft. 0 in. dia. 30 ft. 0 in. long complete with mounting and superheaters, certified for 160 lbs. pressure per sq. inch. Capacity 6,000 lbs. of water per hour.

Tenders which should be addressed to the DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES, 6, Esplanade, East, CALCUTTA, and endorsed "Purchase of Electrical Plant" will be opened on the 20th October, 22. The Plant may be seen on application to the Superintendent, Metal and Steel Factory, Lahapore, Nawabgunj.
EA C14391

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, to 21st Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 21st Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 21st Sept. 1920.
	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.43	69.13	84.60	33.94
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	...	...	86.81	44.30
Esplanade (Gen. Tel. Hospital)	...	...	79.94	43.27
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	...	...	84.72	43.81
Kemp & Co., Cambalia Hill)	...	...	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, Sept. 10th
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 8 p.m. and 12 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.728
Temperature of Air — Degrees	79 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9
Dew Point	74.6
Relative humidity of Air	0.859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.2
Maximum temperature of Air	82 1
Minimum do do	74 6
General direction of Wind from midnight to mieaight	W.
Movement of Wind do miles.	255
Fall of Rain inches	1.25
Total fall during month	6 14
Do. do. Year	68 92
Abnormal fall of ... up to 12 a.m. of 21st	0 31

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	9	m 0 51	27 0	9	m 6 38	17 4
		0 55a	29 2		6 68a	16 8
S.	10	m 1 21	26 10	10	m 7 11	17 9
		1 20a	26 9		7 20a	16 10
M.	11	m 1 53	26 6	11	m 7 48	18 5
		1 48a	26 3		7 57a	17 2
Tu.	26	m 2 48	28 3	26	m 8 45	18 4
		2 44a	26 8		8 53a	16 4
W.	27	m 3 41	27 3	27	m 9 50	19 6
		3 36a	25 5		9 51a	17 7
Th.	14	m 4 0	25 0	14	m 9 50	20 9
		3 39a	24 7		10 12	18 4
F.	15	m 0 20	26 11	15	m 6 5	17 1
		0 30a	27 5		6 30a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept. 9 (Saturday)	6h. 25m'	6h. 48m.
" 10 (Sunday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47m.
" 11 (Monday)	6h. 2'm.	6h. 46m.
" 12 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 50m.
" 14 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.
" 15 (Friday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49m.

Phases of the Moon,—Full Moon, Sept. 6th 1h. 17-2m.p.m; Last Quarter, 14th, 3h 50-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 21st, 10th. 8-3m. a.m.; Quarter 28th, 4h, 10-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st September, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports a heavy fall of 2.18 in. of rain while Cawnpore had 0.76 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.38 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in south-west Rajputana and are clear iver rest of Rajputana and in upper Sind. Humidity is in excess in south and central Rajputana. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Indore reports 0.50 in. of rain while Surat had 0.12 in. Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat and lightly or moderately clouded in Kathiawar and Central India West. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below the average at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.95 in., Hoshangabad 0.45 in., Khandwa 0.37 in., Akola 0.47 in., Nagpur 0.13 in. and Raipur 0.11 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Khandwa and Chanda humidity is in excess, Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.43 in., Ratnagiri 0.58 in., Mormugao 0.30 in. and Karwar 0.13 in. if rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 1.49 in. of rain while Nizamabad had 0.57 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and in excess at Hyderabad. Day temperature was above normal at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area which lay over the United Provinces yesterday has disappeared and weather in the east of the Peninsula appears to be affected by unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and in the east United Provinces and local in Malabar, Hyderabat, Central India West and Mysore. A few falls have occured in Gujarat, south-west Rajputana and on the Madras coast. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.49 in. at Hyderabad and 2.18 in. at Allahabad. Skies are clear in the Punjab, upper Sind and north and east Rajputana and day temperature was below normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The sea has become rough at Colombo.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in north Madras and a decrease is probable in Central India West and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th September 1922.

The western disturbance is travelling slowly eastwards and rainfall has nearly ceased in the extreme north while it has been moderately heavy in the United Provinces. Another depression is probably forming in the middle of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, except Berar, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the east Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Kashmir, south-east Matras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria-Point, Moulmein two inches; Tavoy five; Rangoon one; Bassein three; Minbu two; Monywa one; Dibrugarh, Gorakpur ane and a half; Lucknow, Bareilly, Mussooree two; Meerut one; Muktesswar four; Sutna one and Pachmarhi one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours	Temp. in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in shade. At 8 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PRESIDENCY—							
Bushire	92 2	81.0	75		0		—0.01
Do. 20th	103.3	80.1	87		0		—2.08
Jask	97.6	78.4	70		0		..
Muskat	94.8	84.7	74		0		..
Do. 20th							
PUNJAB—							
Multan	93 2	79.0	85	..	2.36		—0 17
Rawalpindi	84.7	68.1	64	..	24 00		+0.17
Lahore	89.8	71.3	85	..	5.69		+2 44
Hissar	92.6	72.8	81	..	15.41		+2.66
Ambala	90.6	74.7	84	..	49.86		+1.16
Delhi	87.8	73.4	88	..	21.76		+0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	85.5	73.3	85	0.01	27.05		+6.44
Malapuri							
Jhanso	84.6	74.1	87	0.76	35.7		+4.73
Cawnpore	84.6	4.3	93	2.18	45.95		+4.36
Allahabad	80.9	75.7	95	..	40.43		+15.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobanad	100.7	77.4	66	..	0		—8.3
Karachi	85.6	76.0	83	..	1.75		—2.17
Ajmer	97.6	72.4	79	..	12.70		—4.17
Jaipur	92.6	69.6	59	0.38	16.08		—4.95
Kotah	89.6	74 6	75	..	46.88		+8.19
Mount Abu	74.4	63.4	87	..	50.11		—5.15
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—							
West—							
Bhuj	91.1	74.3	74	0.01	10.21		—8.99
Dwarka	86.0	77.8	85	..	8.15		—5.17
Veraval	82.3	78.1	89	0.12	40.18		—6.93
Rajkot	99.6	74.8	58	..	13.49		—10.36
Bhavnagar Para	91.5	76.0	80	..	17.40		—8.77
Surat	86.3	73.5	91	..	40.38		+2 82
Ahmedabad	88 0	76.5	91	0.50	37.66		+9.73
Deesa	93.0	77 0	86	0.95	27.33		+4 93
Neemuch	88.7	71.0	85	..	37 15		+21 31
Indore	89.1	71 1	83	0.45	23 18		+3.55
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	84 0	73.9	89	0.37	58.98		+10 71
Saugor	85.0	70.9	88	0.47	51.39		+11.18
Hoshangabad	84 9	73.4	93	..	39.10		—3.87
Khandwa	87.4	73 9	92	0.13	30.61		—4.78
Akola	89.6	73 5	84	0.05	29.55		+4.05
Amraoti	85.4	73.5	91	0.11	26.56		—0.88
Nagpur	86.7	74.8	77	0.48	39.06		—1.37
Chanda	87.7	75.0	91	0.58	48.93		+4 18
Raipur	86.5	76.5	80	0.30	47.35		+4 81
KONKAN—							
Bombay	82.1	74.6	82	0.13	39.18		+8.16
Ratnagiri	83	73.2	89	..	36.08		+3.99
Marmugao	80.4	75.1	97	..	30.90		+3.64
Karwar	82.9	74.9	91	0.03	10199		+5.19
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	86.4	73.2	73	..	9.85		—7.37
Ahmednagar	86.3	69.8	69	..	9.39		—5.85
Poona	83.2	67.1	75	0 06	18.61		—5.38
Sholapur	95.1	74.0	66	0.04	8.08		—7.95
Bijapur	92	75.6	76	0.07	4.70		—7.68
Belgaum	77.0	68	91	0.49	46.18		+1 90
Aurangabad	85.1	70.0	83	0.38	23 66		+0.15
Hissamabad (Indur)	89.2	70.8	90	..	37.12		—7.40
Hyderabad	90.5	70.7	90	0.38	6.48		—6.58
MALABAR AND CEYLON—							
Mangalaore	84.1	78.5	91	..	11871		+18.98
Calicut	83.1	75.3	95	..	10081		+13.50
Cochin	83.7	74.1	86	..	79.00		+8.09
Colombo	84.2	77.8	82	..	15.14		—4.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	95.2	80.1	68	..	15.85		—6.08
Bellary	93.4	73.1	67	..	2.30		—6.87
Cuddapah	101.8	78.0	57	0.06	10.12		—6.99
Madras	98.9	80 0	62	0.18	10.66		—3.48
Bangalore	88.3	64.8	84	0.10	11.06		—5.96
Coimbatore	89.2	69.8	75	..	8.91		—1.26
Trichinopoly	98.7	77.8	64	..	6.05		—3.45
Negapatam	95.0	79 2	64	..	9.42		+6.91

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"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

	Bales.
Spot: Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Newyork market advanced on favourable cables and on improved financial conditions and wall street demand.

Mid. American Spot		13 33
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	21 46
(As known in Liverpool at	Jan.	21 48
closing time.)	Mar.	21 54
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	20 54
	Jan.	21 02

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Fair U. G. Bengal	8 00
" " Fully Good	8 40
" " Fine	8 80
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	9 95
" " Fully Good	10 35
" " Fine	10 75
Fair U. G. Broach Good	11 05
" " Fully Good	11 05
" " Fine	11 85
Fair U. G. Scinde Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price
September	—
Oct.	12 16× 4
November	—
December	—
January	12 14 exchd.
February	—
March	14 03 "
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	11 71— 2
Aug	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	12 79+17
Oct.	12 59+17
Nov.	12 42+16
Dec.	12 34+14
Jan.	12 26+12
Feb.	12 19+11
Mar.	12 13+10
April	12 05+ 9
May	11 98× 9
June	11 88+ 7
July	11 79+ 6
August	11 64+ 5

Tone :— Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th

Futures at New York.	Oct.	21 30—27
	Dec.	21 20—30
	Jan.	21 02—30
	Mar.	21 02—85

New York, Sept. 19th

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool	Oct.	12 59+17
	Jan.	12 26×12
	Mar.	12 13+10
	May	11 98+ 9

London, Sept. 20th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 9/16 Dull.
Bar Gold	£ 4 13 2 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8 Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5120
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	3,000

A MIRACLE OF HEALING.

VALUABLE OBJECT LESSON FOR EVERY INDIAN HOME

Suppose you gashed your thumb, and the blood, after flowing freely suddenly stopped, and you saw the jagged edges of the wound creep gradually together until, before your own eyes, the opposite sides of flesh joined, leaving no evidence of injury behind!

Seen through a microscope it would seem as if a great red abyss had been closed up and the earth united into an unbroken plain. Would you not say that a great miracle had been performed before your gaze? Yet this wonderful transformation is being performed daily in millions of homes by that magical healing balm Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is famous for its exclusive power, obtained from a combination of certain rare herbal essences, of growing new healthy skin. Where there is a jagged wound, a burn or scald, Zam-Buk grows new skin and knits the broken tissue together in a miraculous way. Zam-Buk is also powerfully antiseptic and whenever poisonous disease germs have infected a sore or injury, Zam-Buk roots them out instantly and completely.

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Futures at New York Oct.			21 36+17
" " " Dec.			21 57+22
" " " Jan.			21 32+19
" " " Mar.			21 37+12
Spot Cotton, at New York			21 55+15
" " at New Orleans			20 75+25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.			20 61+23
" at New Orleans Jan.			20 82+22
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			10 3/16
Jute and Bills			—
River Commercial U. S. miles			99 1/4
Do. Foreign			69 5 8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	16 90+25
Oct.	16 95+25
Nov.	17 10×25
Dec.	17 20+25
Jan.	17 30+25
Feb.	17 40+25
Mar.	17 50+25
April	17 60+25
May	17 65+25

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 19th.

Rentes 3% Perpetual Ranks on the Paris Bourse	61 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2
" " 2 months hence	35 1/8

Closing Tone of silver :—Quite Bear Covering.,

Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3

3 p/c. since 17th July 1922.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 21.

To-day 27 points lower are reported in New York futures. The market declined on considerable selling by South and Wall St., and by Spot Houses. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 466½ and after fluctuating within a range of a rupee and a half ruled Rs. 466 at 4 p.m. There was very little trading in this position. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 466½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 467½ and touching Rs. 465 closed at Rs. 466. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 477½ and advanced to Rs. 481 on Marwadi Bear operators covering their sales. On scattered selling the prices eased to Rs. 479 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 414 and went upto Rs. 415 on buying by an office, the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 414½. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs 348 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a quiet tone with a very small demand. About 700 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 21st

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	466
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	348
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	413 1/2
" "	Sept.	481

E. I. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21st

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	466
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	347
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	414
" "	Sept.	479

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21st.

Description.	Super Fine	F. Good	Good	Fine	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	372	352	342	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	490	470	455	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	510	495	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	495	480	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	500	490	480	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p m on 20th Sept 1922.

Cotton	2249 Bs
Wheat	12706 Cwts
Linseed	346 "
Rape, etc.	279 "
Gingellyseed	33 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1718 "
Castorseed	2023 "
Rice	1836 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	4145 "
Mowraseed	337 "
Gram	2247 "
Jowar	673 "
Masur	39 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	1976 "
Coal	2115 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21st

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 15/32
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 3/4
For Demand	370
American Dollars	352
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	273
Japan	168 1/2
Singapore	181

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 21st.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Bail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-26	6 6	7 13 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 79-26	6 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	5 9	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teaseed, White 88-15	15 8 0	16 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-28	15 0 0	15 8 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-59	72 0 0	..
Teaseed Black	64 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	69 0 6	..
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 9 0
Barley	36 0 0	—
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 9 0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35 0 0	5 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 6 9	—
Wheat, Aug.—Sept.	8 2 6	—
Linseed, May	13 11 6	—
Linseed, Sept.	13 6 9	—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 21.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-5.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 26-5.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 92-13.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 92-13.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 92-14.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 15/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 15/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A., 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 17/32.
Bank's buying D.D., 1/3 9/16.
Tone of Exchange:—
Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 369.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A., Frcs. 389.
Bank's buying D.D., Frcs. 379.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 169½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 164½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D.D., Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 273.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 181.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 352.
London Gold ready, sh. 93-2.
London Silver ready, d. 35-6.
London Silver forward. d. 35-6.
Tone of Exchange:—
Quiet—Steady, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.43-3/8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 58.00.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.70.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 61.40.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 105.00.
German Exchange, Mrks. 6300.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 58.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83-8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100-2.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100-6.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100-6.
6½ per cent. Government Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

The Share Market was closed to-day (Thursday).

EASTERN BANK, LTD.

The following telegram from the London Office of the Bank has been received:—

By Resolution of Board of Directors an interim Dividend has been declared payable to shareholders registered at the close of business on 20th September at sh. 4 per share £5 paid less Income Tax at the rate of sh. 5/3d. per pound. Dividend payable on 2nd October 1922.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The local Manager has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at a general meeting of the shareholders held at Yokohama on the 9th September 1922, a half-yearly Dividend was declared at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum absorbing Y. 6,000,000 after carrying forward Y. 4,900,000 to next account and placing Y. 4,000,000 to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Y. 65,000,000.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Sept. 21.)

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, is granted an extension of leave for six months on half average salary in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. J. B. Fernandes to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., Collector of Karachi, to be Settlement Officer, in addition to his ordinary duties as Collector, for a period of three months.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., on special duty in the Development Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his acting appointment as Director of Development, to the 13th October 1922, inclusive.

During the absence on leave of Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District:—

Mr. H. St. Clair Smith to act as Collector, Bombay Suburban District; Mr. Rustamji Bejanji Vachha to act as Secretary to the Development Directorate and Deputy Secretary to Government, Development Department, vice Mr. H. St. Clair Smith; Mr. Fardoonji Bhikhaji Baria to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department, vice Mr. Rustamji Bejanji Vachha.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District, is granted leave on average pay for one month, with effect from the 2nd October 1922, with permission to prefix the Dassera Holiday and Sunday to it.

Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, to act as Chief Inspector.

A Railway Board note says:—As many applications are being received in the Railway Board's office for appointment as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, the opportunity is taken to point out that at present there are no vacancies in the superior traffic department of State railways and accordingly no applications to the Railway Board for appointment as Assistant Traffic Superintendent will be considered.

THE COTTON MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter of N. M. T. and must say with fairness that he has tried to explain away the situation in rather a sensible way. The initials of N.M.T. are well-known in as much as, it is known in the cotton market, that the person in question is the Controller General because all the big operations, for buying and selling, on behalf of the Bill Clique pass thorugh him and consequently he cannot say that he is not an interested party. Coming to the facts, what he says about Broach is generally correct, but there is a great and rather extraordinary difference between the positions of Broach and Oomras. The available quantity of Broach cotton for August contracts, was believed to be between 50,000 to 70,000 bales, and considering the stability and wealth of the old established firm concerned, sellers have had no fears and were not unreasonably apprehensive as regards the eventual result, and they all felt, that whatever the consequences, the deliveries will be taken off, and goods paid for, in due time according to the rules and bye-laws of the Association. The opinion so entertained, for the strength of the firm in question was borne out in every respect, in as much as goods tendered were duly surveyed, weighed over and paid for in due time, and sellers and tenderers were not put to any trouble, inconvenience or loss, and considering these facts, the Association was not unjustified in acting as they did.

Regarding the position of Oomras, the facts are quite the contrary. On the very first tender day, i.e., 1st September 92,000 bales were tendered and upto now, the total tenders are more than 300,000 bales. So far after great pressure being brought in every possible way only about 85,000 bales have been taken delivery of, which does not even complete the first tenders

Thus it could be seen that a very large quantity of tenders is likely to remain unweighed and unpaid for by the 25th instant, on which day the prices for settlement of the contract in question will be fixed. For all such cotton not taken delivery of by the 25th instant, it is natural that good many and serious complications will arise and hundreds of intermediate and middle parties between the original sellers and the last buyers will have to face undesirable consequesces and losses, considering that a bull clique have not been taking delivery in a regular way, a feeling of great uneasiness and apprehension is prevalent in the bazar and to avert an such danger of prices the Chairman of the Association, the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas is doing all he possibly could, but as is well-known, unfortunately he is being frustrated in his objects by a certain group of directors, who have openly interested themselves for helping the bull clique; according to the reports prevalent, there has been a great difference of opinion among the members of the Board and particularly the representatives of the Mill Owners' Association have threatened to resign their seats in the Board or in other words to wash their hands of the whole affair.

The Bill which is likely to come in the present sitting of the Council for giving a certain status to the Association is according to the rumours going to be postponed, the bull clique responsible for creating the present dangerous situation in the cotton market are as is well known also responsible for creating many crisis in the share bazar.—Yours, etc.,

H. K. S.

COTTON SPECULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The cotton speculation question which is at present engaging the public attention is almost on all fours with the Stock Exchange imbroglio, some while ago; but with this difference that at the back of the Cotton Controls Board there is the authority of Government, whereas, the Stock Exchange Board has no such direction or authority, and for which Mr. Halai is laudably making efforts to bring in some control.

Your correspondent N. M. T. shrewdly urges that there is something wrong with the Managing Cotton Committee and that there is lack of fixed principles. This is quite evident, even to on ordinary observer that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. He truly suggests that such members of the Cotton Committee should refrain from voting as have a direct Bear or Bull concern and interest.

As the Oomra sales were not made as hedges against other cotton, but with the sheer object of lower expectations, and gains, why should such sellers be protected. If the Japanese Exporting houses deliberately oversold Oomras they must quietly bear the losses, and not raise a hue and cry over the question. The Bull speculator is ready to pay for his purchases, on equitable and fair terms, and would be severely handicapped, not to say involved in serious losses, if any untoward or unprecedented action is taken by the Committee.

The basis and rule of treatment by the Board should in all cases be uniform, and equitable, and not vary as pointed out by N. M. T. This is all the more necessary and desirable for the reputation of and confidence in the Board of the Cotton Association.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRNESS.

Bombay, 20-9-22.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sirs,—You are doubtless aware of the attempted corner in Omra Cotton by a well-known Syndicate in Bombay. You must have realized how it is calculated to injure the interests of your industry.

It is indeed a pity that though your interests are the first to suffer most from the evil effects of the operations of this Syndicate, you seem to be utterly indifferent to the critical situation now existing and which threatens to precipitate a serious crisis. It is time that you should bestir yourselves and endeavour with all your strength to put an end to all these artificial manipulations of the Cotton Market and restore it to its normal conditions in the interests of the millions of your Shareholders, no less than in the interests of the public at large.

Looking at the condition of the Cloth and Yarn Trade you must admit, that these inflated prices of cotton do harm everybody connected with the textile industry, and the consumer can only enrich the Syndicate at the cost of everybody else.

If you can only persuade yourselves to shake off your inexcusable if not reprehensible indifference and determine to assert your influence and your authority, you can certainly do much in the way of putting an end to all this sickening and disgusting stote of affairs, in the cotton trade and restore it to its healthy and normal conditions at once.

Your interests are represented on the Cotton Board by no less than three representatives. you may or may not know how they are serving you on the board but many believe that some of them do not reflect your view on the Board as they are bound to do and are not otherwise doing their duty in a way calculated to safeguard your interests.

It is clear that the spot rate of September Omras considered from every point of view and every conceivable circumstance governing it ought not to exceed Rs. 430 and it must be surprising to you as it is to every layman in the street, that it is fixed at Rs. 470 or thereabouts; whatever may be the reasons governing the vote of other Members of the board, your representatives' plain duty is to insist and insist strongly to have it fixed at its proper and natural value.

It is quite within your authority to ascertain from your representatives how they vote and demand from them a full explanation of their attitude if it is found to be inconsistent with or contrary to your best interests as also to give them a clear and definite mandate as to how they should behave with strict injunctions to carry it out.

If they refuse or fail to reflect your opinion or carry out your instructions, they must be asked to go and make room for better men.

I trust no time will be lost in taking necessary steps in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

A MILLWALLA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21.

S S Kondekerk, Vlietotra, Hamburg.
S S Gutenfels, Stimert, Hamburg.
S S Pundit, Clingan, Java.
S S Umta, Partridge, Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Varsova, Kitson, Busreh etc.
S S Barala, Miller, Busreh, etc.
S S Trelevan, Owen, Karachi.

The following vessel began to load yesterday

Steamer Java Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.

S S Kondekerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Kondekerk, 3,633 toss, Captain S Vlietotra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Gutenfels:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Gutenfels, 3,848 tons, Captain C Stimert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Pundit:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pundit, 3,199 tons, Captain J Clingun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S City of Sparta:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer City of Sparta, 3,497 tons, Captain J Alsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Umta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Umta, 3,491 tons, Captain H Partridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber and rice.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1,957 tons, Captain A G Kitson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 20.

S S Jaladuta from Karachi, Agents, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited.—25 bags apricots; 100 bags copra oil cakes; 15 bags figs; 1,500 bags gram; 289 bags gram dhall; 24 bundles old jute cloth cut pieces; 4 bags rice; 12 bags raisins; 25,428 bags wheat; 600 bags wheat flour.

S S Orna from Karachi, Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company Limited. 377 bags rice; 17,150 bags wheat.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Sabang via Colombo, Agents Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.—57 pieces cane furniture; 11 pieces empty copper pots; 5,600 pieces mai yang sleepers; 17 bundles raw silk; 75,777 pieces teak scantlings; 3,493 bundles teak scantlings; 1,054 pieces teak planks; 443 pieces teak squares.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 20.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—4 cwts khismiss S Manchuram; 8 bales buffalo calf hides tanned R Allimahomed; 2 bales cow calf hides tanned R Allimahomed; 3 bales woolen carpets Grindlay & Co; 59 bundles lamb skins raw for the use of making fur M Mulin & Co; 3 bales woolen carpets A Azizollahoff; 3 bales woolen carpets A S Yousiffoff; 2 bundles lamb skins for furs A S Yousiffoff; 17 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook & Son; 400 cwts bonemeal Hollingshurst & Co (India) Ltd; 4 bales goat skins tanned V Madhavji & Co.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for New York via London—200 cwts corriander seed S Gordhan & Sons.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—123 bales cotton fly P H Vasa; 200 cwts groundnut oil cakes C M Bros & Co; 100 bales wool raw B Hurbhan & Co; 1 bale cotton carpets G Ramchand; 30 bales wool raw C Chhaganmuli; 40 bales wool raw H N & Hajee Essa.

S S Castalia for Marseilles—400 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Castalia for New York—320 cwts Guzrat cumin seed Narsi Muljі & Co.

S S Castalia for New York via Glasgow—3 bales woolen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Anglo-Columbia for Liverpool—1,441 cwts oilcakes Birla Bros Ltd.

S S Urbino for Hull—4,000 cwts cotton seed Strauss & Co., Ltd.

S S Urbino for Middlesbro' Dock—2,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co., Ltd.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk—5,000 cwts linseed small Strauss & Co., Ltd.

S S Nagina for Antwerp—520 cwts myrabollam sb Damji & Co; 40 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 171 bales cotton oomra E Spinner & Co.

S S Hathimura for Melbourne via Calcutta—28 bales cotton waste H Jugmohandas & Co.

S S Pibsua for Venice—28 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 420 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co, Ltd.

S S Pilsua for Venice—28 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 420 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Pibsua for Trieste—100 bales clean cotton waste D Bhanji; 172 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 1 case woolen carpets Thos Cook & Sos.

S S Landaas for Hamburg—501 cwts mowra seed The Bombay Co Ltd; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Landaas for Dunkirk—220 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Cape-de-Monte for Barcelona—40 bales cotton raw Vurdhaman Bros; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 150 bales cotton raw F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Cape-de-Monte for Genoa—43 bales silk waste Ageo.

S S Akita Maru for Hongkong—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 17 cwts sondalwood E Noordin; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

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ZANZIBAR LETTER.

MEETING OF EAST AFRICA CONGRESS.

MADAGASCAR AND TARIFF WALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Zanzibar, Aug. 30.

ANNIVERSARY OF LOKAMANYA.

The annual celebration of the anniversary of Lk. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was observed on the 1st of August, when special prayers were organized by the Indian National Association and a large open air meeting was held in the evening. Many people again took oaths to use Khadder. The prominent feature of the day was that Zanzibar was seen dressed in pure Khadi, so far as Indian ladies and gentlemen were concerned.

The third session of this congress is to be held at Nairobi preparations on a large scale are going on. The date fixed provisionally is the 16th of September but there is every likelihood that it will be changed for the convenience of the prospective President. The Presidentship of the session is offered to Mr. Yusufali A. Karimji of Zanzibar, a member of the firm which has acquired nearly 70 per cent. of the estates sold in the late German East Africa, now known as the Tangyanika Territory. He seems to be inclined to accept the post, provided no leader from India accepts it. The session is bound to be a very important one, in view of the sudden recall of Sir Edward Northey, the weak Governor of Kenya and the High Commissioner of Zanzibar and the pronouncement of Mr. Wood the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Indian question in Kenya. Zanzibar and the Tangyanika territory have their special resolutions. Now that the mandates for Tangyanika have been approved by the League of Nations in favour of Great Britain, Indians are thinking of organizing themselves to see that the clause in the mandates for the equality of status of all the communities in the mandated territories is faithfully carried out. It is expected that resolutions on this question of questions and the redemption of the German currency notes are going to be very important at the Indian Congress. Reports of trade from Congo and Tangyanika are very dismal, owing to the uncertainty of exchanges and the futility of the new shilling coin to which the "natives" have not taken kindly.

SIR ROBERT CORYNDON.

The successor to Sir Edward Northey as Governor of Kenya and High Commissioner for Zanzibar is Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Uganda. The despatch of Northey's recall distinctly points out that the Colonial Office is very anxious to have some body with administrative experience as Governor. It was during Sir Robert's tenure of office the Simpson Segregation Scheme was drafted. He is a great exponent of the contemplated federation of East African provinces. Zanzibar has already protested against any such idea of its inclusion in the pact and the Colonial Office has replied that the protest will be considered. It now remains to be seen what Sir Robert does about it. He takes charge of his office at Nairobi on the 1st of September.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, the celebrated architect visited Zanzibar last fortnight, his services having been requisitioned by the Zanzibar Government. It will be remembered he had much to do with the town planning of New Delhi, Lucknow, Burma, Agra and Gwalior. The scheme recommended for Zanzibar has not yet been published. It is however officially declared that no destruction of ancient places is to be advocated and it is trusted no reservation as the Vuga plots, which was protested against by the Indians, will be made.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS AGAINST INDIAN GOODS IN MADAGASCAR.

Of late Indian merchonts having Indian agencies at Madagascar have received letters that very heavy preferential tariffs against goods imported from India car. These preferential tariffs are not meant for all countries whetariffs are not meant for all countries whether against or in favour of France. They are especially meant for India and Zanzibar. For example goods made in Manchester and shipped from England have to pay less duty than the same goods made in Manchester but imported into Zanzibar or India and thence re-exported. In such cases duty so many per cent more has to be paid. There is no exact statistical data obtainable for this. The matter was taken up in the "Zanzibar Voice" and the indian Trade Commissioner has already represented the matter to the Government of India. Nothing can however be said until and unless the Indian merchants here or the Government obtain accurate information on this point. Merchants in India will please remember that our Trade with Madagascar is great and so many hundreds of Indian firms are domiciled at the various ports of this great French Island.

OTHER ITEMS.

Mr. Yusufali Esmailji Jivanji is nominated on the Protectorate Council as one of the Indian members for a further period of two years. Mr. Yusufali A. Karimji, President of the Indian National Association is elected by that body to work as the Indian member on the Commission appointed to consider the present system of duty on cloves. Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani is appointed by the Government of India to be the Indian Trade Correspondent for Zanzibar and the Tangyanika Territory.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At Cecil Hotel, Simla, on Tuesday Sir William Vincent was entertained to a farewell dinner by non-official members of the Council of State. The large and distinguished gathering was presided over by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and included the Governor of the Punjab, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Presidents of the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature, high officials and several members of the Assembly.

* * * *

An Aligarh message of the 20th instant says Syed Mohomed Hadi, National Muslim University propagandist, who had been to jail for three months last year, has again been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for refusing to execute bond for good behaviour.

* * * *

On Gandhi Day, procession marched through all important quarters at Mehra, Purhanpur, and mass metting of several thousands was held, at which resolutions were passed congratulating the Turks at their success and praying for fulfilment of their aims, and congratulating and sympathising with the Sikhs at their courage and suffering ad for successfully initiating Satyagrah in the Guru-ka-Bagh Affair, and condemning official excesses.

* * * *

The Hyderabad (Sind) 19th Provincial Congress Committee have elected Choiraj the Visapur—returned political prisoner, as their representative to the All-India Congress Committee.

* * * *

Preparations for the 9th Sindh Provincial Conference to be held at Larkhana about the 15th October, are being made.

* * * *

At a large public meeting of the citizens of Shikarpur held under the Congress resolution of appreciation and congratulation was passed unanimously in favour of the Akali Sikhs for continuing Satyagrah "with a firm and unshakable determination" and strictly observing principle of *Ahimsa*.

* * * *

The North Indian Theosophical Conference will be opened at Benares by Dr. Annie Besant on 23rd instant at 9-0 a.m. and that the Summer School for Theosophical Workers will commence its sittings on the 27th instant and will last till the 8th October, 1922.

* * * *

The 5ifth Conference of the All-India Khandelwal Vaishya Mahasabha will be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th proximo, at Ajmere, under the Presidentship of Lala Radhahalalil Vakil Agra.

* * * *

The Secretary of the Khadi Department of the Maha Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad, writes:—"The professors and the Students carried on the Sale of Khaddar on "Gandhi Day" in the whole city here, and had a sale worth about Rs. 1,000. The spirit of the public is kept alive by the enthusiasm of our Mahavidyalaya."

* * * *

The annual sports of the Scott College, Sadra, (Mahikantha) came off on Wednesday the 13th instant, in the college compound, Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Political Agent, Mahikantha, presiding. Sports were held and an interesting programme of 16 events successfully gone through.

* * * *

In a meeting of the Aryakumar Sabha Delhi on the 17th instant, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"This Association puts on record its extreme hatred and disaffection at the unjust action of the Punjab Government in arresting Shri Swami Shraddhanandji, the respected leader of the Arya world, at Amritsar, while preaching non-violence to the Akali brethren and thus executing the sacred duty of a Sanyasi, and its high regards for the Swamiji."

* * * *

An address was presented on the 9th instant by the District Local Boards, Satara, to Hon. Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Minister in charge of Local Self-Government.

* * * *

At a public meeting under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha resolutions were passed placing on record profound sorrow at the death of Dewan Bahadur Karunakara Menon, distinguished journalist and publicist of this Presidency and a deep sense of loss sustained by the country by the death of Babu Motilal Ghose late Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

* * * *

The death is reported of Rai N. C. Basu Bahadur, C.I.E., late Accountant-General of Bengal.

KHADDAR SALES AT WALKESHWAR.

On the occasion of the Walkeshwar Fair, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha organised Khaddar sale in the premises of Mr. Tricumdas Purshottam. The whole weak from 21st to 28th August the sale of Khaddar was in full swing and the amount of sales came to Rs. 7,026-8-3.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

Mr. E. Dannar, Manager of an export and import business, situate at Apollo Street, reports to the police that his cashier applied for a day's leave on the 7th instant but having failed to return till the 13th his books and cash were examined and Rs. 7,800 cash in safe were found short.

G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of some of the members of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha at "Anandasharan," Harvey Road, Gamdevi, on Sunday last, it was revolved to found an institution under the name of "The Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society" with a view to encourage and help students of the (including all sub-sections) going to foreign countries for further study and a provisional committee has been appointed with Rao Bahadur S. Vi Rajadhyaksha, as the Chairman and Dr J. S. Nerurkar, and Mr. V. H. Sukthankar as the Hon. Secretaries to manage its affairs and to draw up a Constitution for the Society. The institution has already secured about 70 members whose monthly subscriptions amount to Rs. 260 or so. All communications regarding the Society should be addressed to the Secretaries at "Anandasharn," Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

PROF. LEVI'S MOVEMENTS. AT SANTA CRUZ.

Prof. Sylvain Levy and Mme. Levy were entertained on Saturday evening at Santa Cruz, where Mr. and Mrs. Mavji Govindji were "At Home" to meet them. Garbas were sung by the Guiarati ladies present, and there was a good programme of music, refreshments were served and very enjoyable evening was spent.

VISIT TO CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Prof. Levy, paid a visit to the Chanda Ramjee Girls' High School, Bombay last Monday, the distinguished visitor was much pleased with the effecient teaching, and the discipline of the girls. The students recited Sanskrit "Slokas" also. He entered his remarks in the Visitors' Book, that this is one of the best schools for Indian girls, that he has visited till now, in the whole of India.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN IMPORTANT JUNCTIONS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. There were very few items of contentions character discussed, and most of the questions were of a routine nature. The Corporation decided yesterday to light the more important junctions in the city with powerful electric lights, a contract being made for the purpose with the Electric Supply Company for the next seven years. The Commissioner had for the present, with the approval of the Standing Committee, suggested 47 junctions. Electric lights, it was stated, were cheaper than gas lights by about 14 per cent. The Corporation accepted an offer of 50 more benches for the Sir P. M. Mehta garden from Mr. Kurwa, supplementing the number already supplied by him to 150. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy wanted that no tablet, advertising any goods should be placed on the benches.

PLAY GROUNDS FOR DADAR.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Rajaram Keshav Vaidya and others, residents of Dadar stating that the population of Dadar was increasing every day but that they regretted to observe that no provision seemed to have been made for a play ground where exercise in the open air could be taken: that as the population began to increase at Dadar various cricket clubs and other recreation clubs came into existence and that most of these clubs utilized tht open fields on the east of Dadar Station but since the Improvement Trust took their scheme at the G. I. P. Railway Dadar Station in hand, the residents had been deprived of the facility and that as a result most of the clubs had ceased to exist and that a prominent club of the locality, the new Maharashtra Cricket Club. Dadar, was "labouring under the want of a play ground."

They requested that provision might be made for a suitable play ground in the locality.

On this the Commissioner had written that a large play ground had been provided for by the C. I. Trust Development Scheme No. 5 along the east side of the G. I. P. Railway line between Dadar and Matunga. In the development of Mahim also several play grounds had been provided for.

Mr. Mangesh A. Dabholkar moved approving of the Commissioner's letter and that the applicants be informed in the terms of same. He said the proposals of the Commissioner were good, but he asked him to make the ground available as soon as possible to the residents of the place.

Mr. Parelker seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved forwarding to the Schools Committee a letter from the Joint Secretary, General Education Institute, for a grant of plot of land at Dadar free of cost for location of certain school conducted by the Institution. He said the scho l was founded as long ago as 33 years and was found-d by Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Justice Telang. The old building had been demolished and it was impossible to find a new building suitable for the requirements of the school. They proposed now to have a building of their own, provided they get a free plot from the Corporation.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Primary Schools Committee. He had no objection to granting the plot of land, but he wanted the question to be considered by the Primary Education Committee.

Dr. R. T. Nariman seconded.

Dr. Viegas said there was no necessity at all for a Primary Schools Committee, as the functions of the Schools Committee itself was to look after Primary education. He did not, therefore, see any reason for constituting a new committee altogether. He supported the proposition.

Dr. Jehangir replied, and Mr. Marzban withdrew his amendment. The original proposition was then adopted.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN IMPORTANT JUNCTIONS.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the proposal, to light with powerful electric lights, 47 important junctions for the next seven years, instead of five as originally proposed. The rates were also increased from the original price quoted.

Dr. Jayle moved approving of the proposals, and Mr. Chinoy seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved an amendment referring the question to the Roads Committee. He objected to the period being extended to seven years from the original five, as there would be ample electric current available from the Tata Power Co., by then. He also objected to the increased prices now quoted.

This was seconded by Mr. Pai.

The Commissioner said he had no objection to the question being referred to the Roads Committee, but he did not think any reduction in cost would be got thereby as there were no other competitors in the field. The total increase would only amount to about Rs. 1,862, and for this small amount he did not think they should delay the matter any longer. There were already many accidents at those junctions, and the better lighting arrangements would lessen them.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said it was an obstructive policy put forward by Mr. Gulabchand, in the case of such an important question. The question had already been fully considered and there was no necessity to send it back to the Roads Committee.

Mr. Gulabchand withdrew his amendment, and the original motion was adopted.

The Commissioner had written that Mr. E. E. Kurwa had offered 50 more benches for the Sir P. M. Mehta garden; there were at present 126 benches now, out of which 100 were given by him. Mr. Kurwa, however, had expressed a desire that no other benches should be kept in the garden, than those given by him.

Dr. Master moved approving of the letter and accepting the offer.

Sir D. M. Petit moved an amendment that the offer be not accepted, unless the condition, about other benches not being allowed in the gardens, were dropped.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded.

The Commissioner said it was only an expression of a wish on the part of Mr. Kurwa and it was not a condition at all. Mr. Kurwa wanted two conditions to be imposed in the first instance; one was that a portion of the garden should be reserved for women, and the other was about the benches. Mr. Clayton, had, however, told him about the unacceptibility of the first. The Commissioner thought it would be graceful on their part to accept the offer, now.

Dr. Viegas asked Sir D. M. Petit to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy asked if the benches bore any tablets. He did not want any ship-chandler or mill-furnisher to advertise his wares in the garden. (Laughter).

The amendment was rejected and the original proposition was passed.

POONA RACES.

2nd DAY 3rd MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1922.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 4 furlongs 10 yards.

Sweet Adare 9-7, Floreal 9-0, Simon's Choice 8-8, Carborundum 8-8, Unitoi 8-4, Marcodia 8-4, William the Bean 8-2, Christmas Holiday 8-0, Charlie's Smile 7-12, Marmion 7-6.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 5 fur.

Owen Roe 10-12, Goldgainer 10-2, Quarryman 9-10, Plymouth Rock 9-4, Mist 9-2, Fretwork 9-2, Kilrea 9-1, Vallance 8-10, Resilience 8-5, Nicety 8-5, Dorania 8-3, Belvedere 8-3, Zea 8-2, Cresset 8-0, Volsure 7-13, Crushed Glass 7-12, Footpedal 7-10, Whit Week 7-8, Mimi 7-8, Chummy 7-5, Joy Girl 7-4, Allensmore 7-3, Trostan 7-3, Flight Errant 7-3, Dayspring 7-2, Lover True 7-0, Happy Times 7-0

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Steel Blue 11-4, Bhopal Hope 9-7, Sugar Cane 9-4, Jovial 9-1, Better Hope 9-0, Sweet Apple 8-7, Black Top 8-0, Discarded 7-13, Maple 7-13, Margot 7-12, Better Luck 7-11, Mountain Apple 7-7, By Jove 7-7, Come On 7-6, Cuidon 7-5, Criadillo 7-2, Toddy 6-11, The Exact 6-9, Deligate 6-6, Devotion 6-4, Cider 6-4.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Dartmoor 9-10, Kooleb 9-5, Tit Bits 9-0, Amin 9-0, Trade Mark 8-11, Waterloo 8-11, Dublin 8-11, Nevermind 8-8, Arvil 8-6, Summerton 8-4, Centry 7-12, Arthur 7-8, Honeysuckle 6-12, Sammy 6-12.

THE SEFTON STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Traveller 12-10, Repartee 12-7, Batchelor's Bing Boy 12-7, Truncheon 12-0, Tugboat 12-0, Major Saxham 11-8, Tessie 11-0, Queen of Poland 10-4, Bohunk 10-4, Elham Valley 9-10, Corkscrew 9-7, Bristol Cream 9-7.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dartmoor 9-10, Cessation 9-0, Tit Bits 8-12, Karikata 8-11, Tipperary 8-10, Bismark 8-9, Union Jack 8-8, Mandil 8-7, Mentor 8-7, Kusra 8-5, Shahzada 8-3, Arvil 8-3, Rose Hill 8-1, Kitchener 8-0, Winning Post 8-0, Bahadorjung 8-0, Hotam 7-13, Ishallah 7-13, Pride of Iraq 7-12, Kelvin Boy 7-10, March Along 7-10, Lamington 7-9, Malta 7-9, Apollo 7-6, Brindisi 7-4, Dowlat 7-2, Desert Flower 7-2, Good Star 7-0.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs Div. I.

Britomart 9-8, Prime Boy 9-3, Gold Reef 8-13, Mirabelle 8-12, Huon River 8-12, Bohea 8-10, Nurse Bobs 8-8, Daphnis 8-7, Bolira 8-4, Forward III 8-3, Laranja 8-3, Somali 8-2, First Grade 8-0 Walhachin 8-0, Robina 7-11, Florella 7-10, Vlinger 7-6, Sevenbeans Jam 7-5, Another Night 7-4, Pretty Margaret 7-3.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs Div. II.

Grande Place 9-6, Greenfield 9-2, Pilgrim's Pass 9-0, Sospello 8-12, Zigomar 8-11, Paragua 8-10, Rakings 8-10, My Eva 8-7, Woorali 8-4, Glass Rock 8-4, Pin Money 8-3, Silver Wedding 8-3, Limehouse Lights 8-1, Percival 8-0, Milk Maid 7-12, Cheery Girl 7-9, Lady Loo 7-5, Kintal 7-5, Aulivia 7-4, Miss Glad Eyes 7-0.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs Div. III.

Carton Pierre 9-6, Meg Merrilies 9-1, Bouillotte 8-13, Mexican Eagle 8-12, Some Scribe 8-11, Lively 8-10, Ceremony 8-9, Magical Mike 8-6, Royal Jewel 8-5, Lomo 8-4, Ila's Fancy 8-3, Mary's Lamb 8-2, Barbary 8-2, Right Royal 8-0, Troop Leader 7-11, Merion 7-11, White Dart 7-7, Lady Changeful 7-5, Duet 7-3, Cork Glass 7-0.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 20

In the Durand football tournament there were two matches on Tuesday the first was the replay between the 29th Brigade R. F. A. and 1st Bttn. Somerset L. I. the Artillery scored twice in the first half, and during the second half the Infantry scored a goal. On the whole the Somersets were very unlucky and Artillery held the upper hand. There was little to choose between them.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

VICTORIA DRIVER FINED FOR USING BAD LANGUAGE.

A Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Mazgaon Police Court convicted Victoria Driver No. 2060 of using bad language against one Mr. C. A. Cameron and his wife and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT MAZGAON

At about three o'clock on Thursday morning residents of Rose Cottage Lane, Mazagaon, were roused from their sleep, who on coming out found that a gang of burglars had visited the locality with a bullock cart with a view to depredation.

Enquiries showed that a gang of seven or eight burglars broke open a liquor shop situate in the lane and removed cases of whisky, wine, etc., and placed them in the bullock cart which they had brought with them. Their activities attracted the attention of a Pathan watchman employed in the adjoining building. When he came on the scene one of the gang opened fire with a revolver. The watchman took shelter behind a wall and started throwing stones at the burglars. The burglars continued firing which aroused the neighbours from their sleep. Before people could come to the rescue of the watchman the burglars absconded leaving the loot and the cart behind them.

In all six shots were fired. It appears the burglars stole the cart and the bullocks for their enterprise.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The strike of the tramway men continued yesterday, with a slight improvement in the tramway service. The men have so far showed no inclination to return to work, and the Company, on the other hand, have given an ultimatum. The ultimatum has made not the slightest difference in the attitude of the men. The public, have been put to great inconvenience for want of travelling facilities, and the wet weather prevailing in the city for the last few days has not in the least added to the inconvenience. Yesterday there was a solar eclipse and generally lakhs of people from Parel and Byculla visit the seashore to take their bath; but for want of travelling facilities they had either to trudge their way to the Chowpatty, sea shore or go without a bath in the sea.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

The Traffic Manager of the B. E. S. and T. Co., writes under yesterday's date:—

The position remains much the same as yesterday. The men have been given time up to 5 p.m. to-morrow to return to duty. After that time has expired the Company will take on fresh hands as may be required to complete the establishment.

About 250 Strikers have returned so far.

One serious case of assault on a Tram Driver who was coming to work took place this morning at Sassoon Dock and another Driver was less severely injured.

The Services running were as follows:—

Sassoon Dock to Museum—6 minutes.

Museum to Opera House via Bori Bunder—4 minutes.

Flora Fountain to Opera House—4 minutes.

Museum to J. J. Hospital via Kalbadevi—3 minutes.

Museum to Pydhonwnie via Market—3 minutes.

MR. POWAR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged (1) Mazul Hossein Ahmed Hoasein; (2) Nadmaily Kassamally; (3) Devidas Bhimji and (4) Parasram Ramnath, strikers employed in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., (accused No. 3 was a pedestrian) with being members of an unlawful assembly and in the prosecution of the common object viz., stopping the tram servants from doing their duty and thereby committed the offence of rioting.

Mr. Finan, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution. while Messrs. Chhotalal Desai and Pradhan, pleaders defended the accused.

Further hearing of the case was proceeded with yesterday. (Thursday).

Mr. V. M. Power, bar-at-law and Hony. General Secretary of the Tram Union said that he was with the procession of the strikers on the 18th instant. When the procession reached the Esplanade Maidan Deputy Inspector Naiden approached him and informed him that two cars had started from Sassoon Dock and asked him if he anticipated any trouble. Witness informed Mr. Naiden that he would try his best to pacify the crowd, but before he could speak to the crowd, two cars were seen coming from Bori Bunder when some of the men rushed towards the cars and appealed to the drivers to stop the cars. At this stage, witness rushed towards the men and tried to pacify the crowd. The Police came later when he was in the tram car trying to pacify the men. He was unable to recognize the accused. He could not definitely say whether accused Nos. 2 and 4 were by his side. He saw some people throwing stones and he told them not to act in that manner. Accused No. 3 was telling the people to keep quiet. Accused No. 3 had nothing to do with the Tramway Union. Witness had not seen him before. Later on his (witness's) colleague told him that accused No. 3 was inciting the men and therefore he had, made him over to the Police. The name of his colleague was Mr. Sohoni.

At this stage His Worship requested Mr. Powar to send for Mr. Sohoni. Mr. Powar consented to do so.

Mr. Ishwardas Harichand Sohani, Sub-Manager, the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India said he was Honorary Treasurer of the Tramway Union. On the 18th he was in the Maidan and he gave certain information about accused No. 3 to Mr. Powar. Accused No. 3 was shouting "Pakro, pakro" and was in the crowd. He (accused No. 3) was inciting the crowd. Mr. Powar, then, handed him over to the police.

After Mr. Sohoni's evidence was over, the magistrate thanked him and remarked that Mr. Powar did a right thing in handing accused No. 3 to the Police. Accused No. 3 had no business to come in the way of the strikers.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in delivering judgment observed that the case of accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4 stood on a different footing from that of accused No. 3 who had no right to be in the crowd. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4 were the strikers and there was some cause for them to be excited on seeing the tram cars running, while accused No. 3 had not the slightest excuse to be in the midst of the strikers. He was the cause of the trouble as Mr. Sohoni very rightly said. He, therefore, convicted accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4 and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each; while accused No. 3 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

English Mails per s.s. Caledonia due at 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: 2nd meeting, 3rd Day.

SUNDAY, September 24.

Public Lecture on "The Apostolate of Wealth" by Prof. F. Correia-Afonso, M.A., LL.B. at 10-15 a.m. at the Gloria Church School Hall, Parel Road, Byculla, H. G. the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun presiding.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 12-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-30, 7-30, 9-30 and 12-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chowpatty Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 13	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 30	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	12 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	18 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	23 45
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

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The "Mile of Rupees" now measures 830 ft.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The mail steamer "Delta" has on board the outward mails of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH EXAMS.

The Snataka and Prathama examinations of the Gujarat Vidyapith will commence from 2 th and 30th October next, respectively. Intending candidates should send in their forms through the affiliated colleges so as to reach the Vidyapith office not later than 15th October 1922.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

LECTURE ON GUJERATI LANGUAGE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (of the Indian Labour Union) on the "History of Labour Unions in Europe and in India," in the hall of the St. Xavier's College, at 2 p.m. to-day (Friday), when Principal M. L. Tannan will preside.

PARSI TENANTS AND THE RENT ACT.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a meeting of the poor and middle-class Parsi tenants will be held at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobitalao, to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, Mr. M. E. Joshi, Engineer, and Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla will deliver short speeches to raise a protest against the proposed amendment in the Rent Act. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, will preside. The meeting is open for the Parsis.

LECTURE ON GUJERAT LANGUAGE.

Under the auspices of the Higher Education Extension series of the National College, Bombay, the 4th lecture will be delivered by Prof. J. M. Buch ("Lalit") to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the National College on the "History of Gujerati Language and Literature." The lecture is open to the public.

SHRI JAIN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual meeting of Shri Jain Volunteer Corps will be held at Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall, near Pydhowni, at 8-30 (S. T.), to-day (Friday), under presidentship of Shrijut Vallavbhai Javerbhai Patel, other leaders also shall speak. The meeting is open to the public.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

"SOME SPECIAL SIDES OF 'G. O. M.'s LIFE."

Principal K. B. Marzban of the Bharda New High School will deliver a lecture on "Some special sides of Dadabhai Naoroji's Life" in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Principal M. L. Tannan will preside.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on the Eleusinian Mysteries, will be given at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

"THE APOSTOLATE OF WEALTH."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, Prof. F. Correia Afonso, will deliver a public lecture on "The Apostolate of Wealth," on Sunday, (the 24th inst.), at 10-15 a.m. at the Gloria Church School Hall, Byculla. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside.

LECTURE ON "ULTIMATE GOAL OF INDIA."

An debating contest has been arranged between the Muslim Students' Union and the Lad Young Men's Union on Sunday, (the 24th inst.), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), and will be held in the Muslim Students' Union Hall at Chowpatty. The subject under discussion is "The Ultimate Goal of India should be Swaraj rather than a Republic." The Muslim Students' Union is proposing the motion. Prof. M. M. Gidwani to preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay which was to be held to-morrow (Saturday), is postponed to Monday (the 25th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

NEW BOOK BY.

PROF. VASWANI

In the Sikh Sanctuary.

The message of the Sikh Gurus and their Scriptures:—Great has been the contribution of the Sikhs to India's life. And great is the value of Sikh history and the Sikh Scripture for those who would help India to be a free nation in the coming days. To read Sikh history is to understand that the Sikh did not enter upon their historical mission, without going through a period of preparation. A succession of great souls—the Gurus—for almost a century helped the Sikhs to organise themselves into a strong community able to win victory against a great power. The author indicates in this volume the value of the Sikh message to us who are faced with the task of winning freedom against forces.

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Krishna's Flute has a message for the nations. At this hour when Bureaucracy has hurled against the nation a policy of force, when some of the noblest of India's sons are in chains, when hundreds of students are pressing forward to the Prison house as to a place of Pilgrimage—at this hour young men will find strength in the message of the Master's Flute.

Price, Re. 1-8.

INDIA ARISEN.

Professor Vaswani's book is a very helpful publication which explains "Swaraj" as it is understood (or at least ought to be understood in its widest significance) by the *intelligentia* of India. The present struggle, our author makes out, is a tug of war between Nationalism (in the broad sense) and the love of Liberty and Freedom on the one side and Power and Imperialism in the other. These have now reached a climax and a point of exhaustion, as it were, when Imperialism desires to trample down the spiritual aspirations of a rising Nation. Cult of Power leads to cult of violence and its necessary evils—hate and strife, struggle and discontent. Hate vibrations, we think, are fatal to any Government, foreign or national. Justice and efficiency may for a moment veil some dark deeds, yet lacking sympathy they cannot help showing up their darkness. The result is Agitation and Discontent which should at any cost be allayed. The solution lies in substituting Humanity for Imperialism and Sympathy for Power.

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POSTLES FREEDOM.

The history of the world's struggle for freedom is too often thought of as a matter of book learning. Professor Vaswani is fully alive to the importance of the personal factor in the struggle for freedom and in this book makes a galaxy of bright champions of freedom shine out as examples of purity of purpose and act for the warning and encouragement of those to-day in India who feel with some bewilderment the surge of new national life in their blood.

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Back of the Series is the aspiration that in the present period of our struggle for freedom, India's young men may be helped, in howsoever humble a measure, to recover *lost memory* of India and the Indian ideal. What is wrong with us in India? Loss of memory. We have forgotten ourselves. The author believes that in the day we remember ourselves,—remember the *real self* of India—we shall have the strength to win Freedom's Battle.

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The Secret of Asia	Re. 1.
Sri Krishna	Re. 1.
My Motherland	„ 1-8.
India in Chains	„ 1-8.
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Permission of the DIRECTOR ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

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By order of the PRINCIPAL PORT OFFICER BURMA

TO-DAY

FRIDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1922.

At 2-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Friday, September 22, 1922.

WHY NOT AGREE?

The practical unanimity of the Anglo-Indian with the Indian Press concerning the present crisis in the Near East is a great step towards that understanding which we have always regarded as the best way out of India's present difficulties. The idea which maddens some disordered brains, that Non-co-operators aim at turning all the English out of India, neck and crop, is rubbish, as we have pointed out repeatedly. The English only have to show their sympathy with Indian aspirations, to be popular, at any rate with Non-cooperators. Goodwill could settle at this juncture the whole question which mad prejudice embitters daily. It is perfectly clear, in the light of recent events, that the British Cabinet is incompetent in matters Oriental; that it utterly ignores the wishes of the Eastern subjects of the King, and breaks its pledges to them, giving them just cause for disaffection; that India has been right and England wrong throughout upon this last phase of the Eastern question, although India's voice has been persistently ignored, as the voice of Australia or of Canada could not have been ignored upon a matter of such passionate concern to the Australian or Canadian people. If India had been in the position of Canada or Australia—that is to say, had had a Government to stand for her through thick and thin—millions of lives and vast expenditure on futile wars and mad adventures in the East would have been saved. But the Government of England seems to have adopted as its motto: "Might is right"; and while ready to yield to a resolute opponent, dismisses with contempt the representations, however urgent, of an institution which, though dignified with the name of Government of India, is in truth no more than a subordinate branch of a Department of the Government of England!

The system may have worked without a hitch in days when England was ruled by gentlemen of tolerance and magnanimity, who recognised no test of creed nor any colour bar where British justice was concerned! It was more tolerable so long as England alone controlled Imperial policy. Now the "White" Dominions are associated with England in that control, and the epithet "White" denotes their attitude towards India. Indians are in their eyes merely "coloured people", just the same as Hottentots. They know nothing, and care less, about the civilisation, aims and politics of Asia. It is, therefor, certain that, as time goes on, the present tendency to ignore the claims of Asia and even the facts of the political situation in Asia, is likely to increase and the anti-British feeling in the East to be intensified, unless India takes the position which is clearly indicated as belonging to her, of representative of Asia in the counsels of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The British Commonwealth of Nations is at present a misnomer because of the inferior position in which India is still kept, because her Government is still politically designed to be the warder of the Indian people rather than their representative. In the term "the Indian people" we include, of course, as Mahatma Gandhi does, the British in India, and all their adherents. When the Indian people and the Government come together, and not till then, can India take her true position in the British Commonwealth; and till that happens the Government and the people must be always at cross-purposes, and it is folly to expect enthusiasm for "reforms".

The British in India have been the chief opponents of Swaraj—meaning, according to Mahatma Gandhi, full Dominion Status—until now. If the British in India joined with Indians in what is not only a reasonable and just demand on their part, but an imperative necessity if England wishes to preserve her connection with Asia; that would be the best solution. The Government of England then would be presented with a *fait accompli*, and the present Government of India could become the first Swaraj Government with the full approval and consent of Indians, for the "change of heart" Mahatma Gandhi stipulated for would then be evident. Indians desire this peaceable solution. We are ashamed to think that many Englishmen would run to violence in order to oppose a step which we regard as one of natural evolution.

UNDER WHICH PLEDGE?

The Declaration of 20th August to the people of India and the Declaration of 1st August to the British Civil Service cannot stand together. One is the antithesis of the other. The pledge to the Civil Service guarantees for them their privileges and functions in perpetuity. They constitute a governing corporation deriving their power from the Secretary of State and responsible to him for the discharge of their duties. They are not amenable to Indian control and are immune from the disciplinary authority of Indian administrators. In a system of Responsible Government, on the other hand, the Civil Service occupies a ministerial position and is completely subordinate to popular control. Every approach to reponsible Government means the increased subjection of the Civil Service, but if they are promised the enjoyment of their present privileges it means a complete negation of the pledge of autonomy. The language of both pledges is unequivocal. Moderates, who protest against the Premier's speech, resent its hectoring tone and are disturbed at the use of the term "experiment." The Viceroy said that it was a popular use of the word to describe a departure as an "experiment" and produced the message of the Premier that there was no recantation of the pledge on which their existence is anchored. In Lord Reading's specious advocacy, there was no allusion to the promises solemnised in Parliament on behalf of the Civil Service. He was addressing Moderates to whom pledges and declarations and covenants and oaths were of more vital importance than the implications of a counter-promise.

The Viceroy has, again and again, professed astonishment that pledges could be credibly repudiated by the British Government. We need not descant on the weaknesses of the British Government except to mention the fact that the two pledges are totally incompatible. When two pledges are in contradiction, it is generally the later one that operates. Many Moderates here admonish us saying that the pledge to the people of India is embodied in a statute whereas the undertaking of paramount power to the Civil Service was incorporated in a mere speech! What determines the future is spirit of a Government and not the interpretation of any Court. They sagely hold that Mr. Lloyd George is a time-serving humbug whom they could afford to despise: they had sized him up long ago, when they went in deputations, and some Moderates chuckle over the speech as proof of their interpretation of the man. The 1921 Club of Madras hence enquired whether the speech represented the views of a Welshman or reflected the opinion of the Cabinet. It was a stupid enquiry though those making it might hold Mr. Lloyd George to be a reprobate with a dual personality. Mr. Lloyd George reflected the Die-hard view because it was the majority view and it is the majority view of Britain that presumes to dictate to India and prescribe her scope of servility.

Let us give up learned speculations about the political exigencies of Mr. Lloyd George and accept the melancholy fact that Britain has a fresh programme in consonance with her genius, namely, the benevolent Government of coloured people and the exploitation of their economic power. The pledge of 1917 was made in war-time and there is not a single war-time pledge that Britain has not profiteeringly violated. They "mandated" certain communities and have betrayed those who trusted the convenient cry of self-determination. The British Government, with healthy appetite, ate up the pledges they made with regard to Turkey. The Lloyd George Cabinet tore up the pledge to India and have made a new covenant with the Services securing to them an eternal tenure of their present autocratic functions. We have no doubt that just as the British community clamour for the looking after of Indian Railways on commercial lines, they would maintain the administration of India on sound and peaceable lines. From the profiteering view, we are reverting to the principles of the East India Company when traders and individuals made fortunes in India. Mr. Lloyd George's conception of the Government corporation is a large force, 1200 strong, running India to her supreme advantage. The Moderates have been fishing for a couple of assurances that the Declaration of August was intact. They have got them and also a splendid brokerage in the modernised East India Company, in which the share-holders are in Civil Service with a perennial hold on the policy and profits of the firm. What else, we ask, is the substance of the Premier's Civil Service Pledge? The declaration of 1917 promised the passing of control to Indians; the declaration of 1922 guarantees the perpetual control of India to an imported and over-paid Steel Frame. The Moderates represented that any deviation would break their faith in Britain. They say so every time; they said so at the East African crisis, but we did not hear of any report of a cardiac explosion. The joke is repeated in cables for the entertainment of the British Government.

Notes of the Day

British Dominions' Stage-Thunder.

The British Cabinet has made a frantic but theatrical appeal to the British Dominions for aid in defending the Straits off Constantinople. The Dominions have taken up "the call of the Empire" (!) most enthusiastically and promised to send contingents to defend the spot sanctified by the blood of the Anzacs. Reuter tells us that the Imperial Government's "S. O. S." roused such enthusiasm in South Africa that at Johannesburg "numbers of men came forward to enlist in connection with the Near East affair" and that "the authorities have been obliged to post a notice that recruiting so far has not been authorized." Reading this, one may well be flabbergasted at the overwhelming character of the response in the Dominions. Unfortunately, in the past, the world has been so much fed up with the exaggerations about the Dominions that we cannot but regard their reported attitude as something by way of stage-thunder. The Dominions know for certain that it is yet "a long, long way," and possibly think a little vainglorious show in advance cannot hurt anybody. At any rate, it is certain not to hurt the Kemalists, for it cannot reach them. We are disposed to think that in a way it has done some good by convincing outsiders about the inwardness of Downing Street Stunt; France and Italy are drawing back from an insane adventure to which they were about to be inextricably committed by the "gregarious gluttony" of present-day British Imperialism.

Mr. Lloyd George's Hypocrisy.

In view of the recent pronouncements of the filibusterers at Downing Street, about the freedom of the Straits and the threat of military intervention by Britain—alone, if need be,—it is good that we should remind ourselves about the realities. The following letter which appeared in the London "Times" a few weeks ago, in a somewhat obscure corner, over the signature of C. F. Dixon-Johnson (of Croft-on-Tees), affords refreshing reading:

"Sir,—May I remind readers of Mr. Sheridan's letter that the critical position of the war in January, 1917, made it essential that the war aims of the Allies should appear to conform with the idealism, which had prompted President Wilson's inquiry?

They found it expedient, therefore, to fall back upon the old bag and baggage argument about the Ottoman Empire "being foreign to Western civilization" rather than disclose that their real reason for turning the Turks out of Europe was the secret treaty which had already pledged Constantinople to Russia.

The subsequent renunciation, however, of their option by the Russian Revolutionary Government entirely altered the situation by again placing Constantinople at the disposal of the Allies.

Mr. Lloyd George wisely seized the opportunity thus given to reassure the Indian Moslems with regard to the future of Constantinople, Thrace, and Asia Minor, as referred to by Mr. Ameer Ali. The Turks knew of and relied implicitly upon this solemn promise when they unconditionally surrendered."

So, Mr. Lloyd George, who, from the outset was guilty of consummate hypocrisy towards Turkey, was not ashamed to turn round on the "deliberate" and "unqualified" pledges given on the 5th January 1918, when those pledges had served his purpose by inducing the Turks to surrender to Britain, whom they, even then, regarded as an "honourable" enemy. Mr Lloyd George's subsequent actions have indelibly stained the honour of England. It is not as if Mr. Lloyd George alone were in this hypocritical business. The Asquithian Liberals then led by Sir Donald Maclean, and Lord Robert Cecil, the Armenian protagonist, and Mr. Bonar Law, were all guilty of aiding and abetting him in besmirching the reputation of Britain.

"If Lloyd George Were,—An Armenian"!

Lord Robert Cecil indulged in cheap sneer at the Turks, and with biting sarcasm, which no doubt must have elicited the warm applause of the anti-Turks and the Revolutionary Committee of Armenians, used language unworthy of any country where honour was held above expediency. He talked as though the turning out of the Sublime Porte as the Governor of Constantinople was within the disposal of bankrupt British statesmanship. Mr. Lloyd George himself, with unabashed hypocrisy, indulged in the dream of "What he might do if he were—an Armenian," of all people! "I ask my noble friend," he said in the House of Commons addressing Sir Donald Maclean, "if he were an Armenian would he feel more secure if he knew that the Sultan and his Ministers were overlooked by a British garrison on the Bosphorous and that British ships were there within reach, than if the Sultan were at Konia with hundreds of miles across the Taurus mountains to the nearest Allied garrison, and the sea with its great British ships and their guns out of sight and out of mind? I know which I would prefer if I were an Armenian with a home to protect." We have no doubt what Mr. Lloyd George might have done if he really were an Armenian with an Armenian's feelings and an Armenian home to protect; he would simply have not listened to the siren voice of pan-"Christian" Europe and would have remained steadfast in his loyalty to the Empire under which he really had been happy, until his political sensibility was prostituted by the intrigues and conspiracy of European statesmen. Such also would have been the feeling among other "Christian" subjects of the Turkish Empire, had it not been for the constant plotting of foreigners against the Empire of the Turks. The determination of Turkish Nationalists to spare no efforts or sacrifices in the vindication of Islamic honour, has frustrated the dream of "Pecksniff George" and his pro-Greek and pro-Armenian henchmen. France and Italy have at last seen through the Georgian hypocrisy, and refused to be drawn into the conspiracy to cheat the ends of international justice or deprive the valiant Turks of the well-deserved fruits of their sufferings and sacrifices.

Fulsome Flattery.

At a farewell dinner given by the Council of State to Sir William Vincent, who is retiring at last from the Indian Civil Service, Sir Dinshaw Wacha made a speech, whose fulsome flattery was nauseating. Sir Dinshaw, who completely broke away from his political moorings some years ago, has developed a mentality, which does credit in a way to the bureaucracy whose avowed purpose is, of course, to train the poor, feeble-brained Indians in the delicate art of Government! Hence his speech which was couched in language that was insulting to the self-respect of India. Did we not know something of the permutations this great oracle of Bombay has gone through in recent years, we should have attributed his abuse of the English language and his remarks about the task of Government being "most responsible and arduous and that we non-officials are mere babies getting training from the stalwarts of the distinguished Civil Service," of which the object of his adoration is one, to the effusions generated by post-prandial orations. Another of the stalwarts, who has betaken himself to basking in the sunshine of official smiles eulogised Sir William as "a clean fighter." What a travesty of the truth, if we remember the attack Sir William made, taking advantage of his official position, on the Ali brothers, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and Mahatma Gandhi!

The Corporation and Tramway Strike.

In all matters affecting the well-being of the public the Municipal Corporation has more often than not shown itself to be out of sympathy with the popular view. We refer to the Rent Acts and the Tramway Unions' letter of complaint against the Tramway Company. The Corporation dismissed Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee's letter on the inane plea that it was a domestic quarrel between the men and the Tramway Company. Nobody expected the present Corporation to come to a more enlightened decision than this. This is not the first time that the Corporation has behaved in this manner in a matter concerning the vital interests of the citizens. It is a wholesome rule in the Municipal Corporation that those who are financially connected with the Tramway Company should not be allowed to vote. At least that was what the President said should be done out of mere decency, when the question of the increase of tramway fares was mooted. A large number of the members of the Municipal Corporation are shareholders of the Tramway Company. How is it, then, possible to expect justice to the strikers from a Corporation dominated by such members? During the last strike also the Municipal Corporation resolutely refused to do anything to ease the situation or bring about an agreement. A similar attitude taken up this time has strengthened the Tramway Company in its determination not to budge from the position it has taken up, however inconvenient it might be to the public, who have to suffer, for want of a sympathetic gesture on the part of the Tramway Company and the Corporation. Let us contrast with this attitude what the Calcutta Corporation did during the last strike. In Calcutta, too, the Company refused to have any negotiations with the men at all, though the strike had lasted for many days. It would not even listen to the advice of the Corporation, and, as a last resource, the latter had to threaten it with the penalty clause and only then did the Company listen to reason. These are the ways of capitalism all the world over. We have no hope of such a firm action being taken in Bombay, looking to the composition of the present Corporation. Fair-play demanded that those members of the Corporation who are shareholders in the Tramway Company, should abstain from taking part in the discussions which took place on Monday, but that was, evidently, too much to expect from these kindly gentlemen. The few independent members of the Corporation are in a hopeless minority and will continue to be so until the new Corporation is elected. But the Tramway strike is an urgent matter and is not a domestic squabble, as is imagined by some people—plutocrats, of course. Are there not members in the Corporation who can find a way out of this difficulty, in order to bring the Tramway Company to reason?

Internal Trade of India.

A good many misapprehensions on some of the most vital economic problems of the country are the result of adequate stress not being laid upon the important factors bearing on a given problem. Thus, for example, the generation-old controversy on the Indian currency policy has almost always been conducted—alike by Gold Exchange fanatics, Gold Standard economists, Silver Standard purists, or Bimetallist hybrids—on the tacit assumption that the currency organisation was of importance to the foreign trade only, and had practically no significance in our home trade. And yet that trade is several times more important than the foreign trade in this as in any large country. Figures for a single province, Bombay Presidency less Sind, show:

	Imports Quantity.	Lakhs Value.
Average ..	Mds. 13,49,00,000 ..	Rs. 6,940
1919-20. ..	„ 13,23,00,000 ..	„ 10,241
1920-21. ..	„ 12,58,00,000 ..	„ 7,426
	Exports Quantity.	**Lakhs Value.**
Average ..	Mds. 2,78,00,000 ..	Rs. 5,114
1919-20. ..	„ 2,91,00,000 ..	„ 7,587
1920-21. ..	„ 3,28,00,000 ..	„ 8,307

Or a total trade with other presidencies and provinces or States of Rs. 178 crores in 1919-20 and 157.23 crores in 1920-21. Besides this there is between 80 and 90 crores worth of trade within the Presidency itself. So that as against the total foreign trade of 550 crores the local or internal trade of Bombay minus Sind is alone equal to 250 crores. If this fact is properly understood, and its relation to the currency organisation, or for the matttr of that, the fiscal policy of the country, is appreciated, we would have much less frequently the confusion of ideas which now characterises the discussion of such vital problems.

KEMAL'S REQUEST TO ALLIES.

TO PERMIT HIS ARMY TO OCCUPY THRACE.

FRANCE AGAINST MILITARY INTERVENTION.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES

KEMAL PASHA'S REQUEST TO ALLIES.

TO PERMIT HIS ARMY TO OCCUPY THRACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

New York.—A message from Constantinople says that Mustapha Kemal Pasha has requested the Allies to permit his army to occupy Thrace, in order to liberate the oppressed Moslem population insisting that the Dardanelles question can be discussed later with the participation of all countries bordering on the Black Sea.

The Nationalist representative has simultaneously informed the British High Commissioner that under the Treaty with Russia, Angora is unable to accept the invitation to a conference on the Dardanelles unless the delegate from Russia and the Ukraine participate.

CHANAK AND NEUTRAL ZONES.

GREEK DENIAL OF OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

An official communique denies that the Greeks ever occupied Chanak and the neutral zone, which have been continuously occupied by the British since the Armistice. The neutrality has been maintained consistently against the Greeks. It is believed the only occasion the Greeks crossed the neutral line was when the patrols crossed at the end of May in pursuit of brigands, and, meeting the British troops, immediately withdrew.

CONFERENCE OF POWERS.

FOR DRAFTING TERMS OF FUTURE PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—The Conference at the Quai D'orsay ended at seven this evening.

A communique states that Lord Curzon, Sgr. Sforza and M. Poincare agreed on the advisability of convoking, at the earliest opportunity, a conference at which Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Turkey would be represented, to draft the terms of future peace.

Admiral Beatty reported the naval and military situation, and M. Grasset, the Chief of the French Naval Staff, supplied supplementary information.

The Conference resumes early on Friday.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

POINCARE'S GOOD ADVICE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—An account of the proceedings of the Foreign Ministers' Conference yesterday is contained in a semi-official statement which says that Lord Curzon expressed great astonishment at the fact that, while the British had decided to reinforce troops at Chanak, France and Italy had resolved to withdraw their contingents from the South side of the Sea of Marmora. Lord Curzon considered that the decision of the French and the Italian Governments hardly conformed with the agreements of 1915 and 1918 which provided for partial inter-Allied occupation of Turkish territory.

AGREEMENTS INAPPLICABLE AT PRESENT.

M. Poincare regarded the agreements as being at present inapplicable, because no conflict was feared when the allocation of troops was provided for under the agreements. He argued that, if Chanak were held, the whole of the Southern shore of the Sea of Marmora ought to be equally occupied. M. Poincare further pointed out that there was military objection to the Allies fighting with their backs to the sea, and pointed out the undesirable effect upon the Islamic world if Britain adopted uncompromising or bellicose attitude.

Sig. Sforza agreed with M. Poincare. He believed that the Kemalists would entertain peace discussions on an acceptable basis. An agreement about an early conference at Venice (already reported) was then arrived at.

It is pointed out that Russia is not to be invited as she is not directly interested, the Soviet-Angora agreement specifically excluding the Russians from decisions affecting the sovereignty of Turkey and the security of Constantinople.

The Semi-official statement declares that the problem cannot be referred to the League of Nations, as urged by Dr. Nansen and the Dominions' representatives, because it was a Governmental matter. The document states that the Foreign Ministers' decision marks a big step on the road to to peace.

LABOUR AGAINST WAR.

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

At a Labour anti-war demonstration, held in London, a resolution was passed to-day condemning the foreign policy of Mr. Lloyd George, and terming him a "Danger to the peace of the World," and demanding an immediate general election.

The Speakers intimated that to-morrow' Trade Union Delegation to Mr. Lloyd George would tell him organised labour would unitedly oppose war. One speaker suggested the general stoppage of all industries in the event of a war.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO INTERVIEW PREMIER.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The General Council of Trade Union Congresss has decided to seek an interview with the Prime Minister, to-morrow, on the subject of the Turkish qustion.

DR. NANSEN'S NEAR EAST PROPOSAL.

STEPS FOR IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Dr. Nansen's Near East proposal invites the Assembly to request the Council to consider steps, by offer of its good offices to the belligerents or otherwise, to secure immediate cessation of hostilities. The proposal has been referred to the Political Commission.

ACCEPT DR. NANSEN'S PROPOSAL.

DOMINION DELEGATES' APPEAL TO MR. GEORGE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

It is reported from Geneva that the delegates of Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, have telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George asking him to accept Dr. Nansen's proposal that the Council of the League be invited to intervene with the object of ending the Greeco-Turkish dispute.

"CONFERENCE WITH ALL CARDS ON TABLE."

THE AGA KHAN INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Evening Standard" with regard to the Near East situation, the Aga Khan to-day declared that there was nothing to fight about, and suggested a conference with all the cards on the table for the purpose of securing a settlement based on granting the Turks national independence within their own national frontiers, as defined by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech in January 1918. As regards the Straits, the Aga Khan said that an arrangement could easily be made whereby an international Commission could "help" Galipoli.

TWO DISTINCT CONFERENCES LIKELY.

FERID BEY INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—Ferid Bey, interviewed by the "Intransigeant", said the Turks considered there would be two distinct conferences—one consisting of the great Powers to re-make the Treaty of Servres and the other to fix the status of the Straits at which Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Georgia and Azerbeijan, would naturally be represented as being directly interested.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

SPEEDIEST CONVOCATION URGED BY LORD CURZON & M. POINCARE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The conference between Lord Curzon and M. Poincare has agreed to the speediest

(Continued in column 5.)

"GIVE THRACE TO TURKEY."

"NO PARCELLING OUT OF JEZERAT-UL-ARAB."

MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The main points urged by a deputation of 25 Moslem members of the Indian Legislature who discussed informally with the Viceroy last evening the Near East situation are put in a short memorandum which the deputation sent to the Viceroy as forming the basis of discussion. The Viceroy gave a sympathetic hearing and promised to lay the views of the deputation before His Majesty's Government. The memorandum after thanking Lord Reading, the Government of India and Lord Chelmsford for the efforts made by them in connection with the Khilafat and the Turkish question proceeds:—

JEZERAT-UL-ARAB TO BE INTACT.

"Whatever may be the differences among Indian Mussalmans as to the methods they should adopt to help the Turks, there is no difference of opinion amongst them on the issue itself. The way in which they would like a treaty of peace to be concluded with Turkey has already been fully and authoritively stated more than once on their behalf. It is not desirable perhaps to cloud the issue that has directly arisen out of the Turkish operations in Asia Minor by calling attention to other matters. However, we shall be failing in discharging our duty as staunch supporters of the British connection, if we omitted to mention that Indian Moslem opinion can never reconcile itself to the parcelling out of the Jezerat-ul-Arab among the Allied Powers and the removal of the Holy Places from the control of the Turkish Sultan, the Calif of the Moslem world.

Coming to the events of the last three or four weeks, we rejoice to think that the cause of justice has triumphed in Asia Minor. At the same time we cannot conceal our deep concern at the news of Smyrna having been partly destroyed by fire. Efforts for which we at any rate were not unprepared have been made in certain interested quarters to attribute its authorship to the Turks. We are unable to accept this view. Reuter's messages contain a reference to the reprehensible conduct of the Greek army in setting fire to many places. The last thing a victorious army would do is to embark on a campaign of destruction in the area it has conquered.

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS.

Three important points arise out of the present situation. They are (a) The Turkish occupation of Thrace. (b) The future of the neutral zone and (c) The safety of Constantinople. With regard to the internationalisation of the Straits and the Sea of Marmora (a) it is the conviction of the Indian Mussalmans that the only thing that stands between the Kemalist forces and Thrace is the presence of the Allies. Thrace is the homeland of the Turks and it is, therefore, but just that Thrace—in the heart of which is situated the ancient town of Adrianople—should be restored to the Turks. (b) The neutral zone must be a perennial source of trouble. To cut off Thrace and Constantinople from Asia Minor by planting a neutral zone is in our view a totally unjustifiable thing. It means the cutting of Turkey into two parts which would be inaccessible to each other. It would be a constant source of embarrassment to the Allies and of irritation to the Turks and is calculated to lead to highly undesirable results. (c) The internationalisation of the Straits is, we must at once say, the real issue. We are thankful that through the efforts of the Government of India, Constantinople was not included in 1920 in the internationalized area. But the Turks cannot, no power similarly situated can, defend this capital in case of an attack. We respectfully but strongly urge that the control of the Straits be restored to the Turks and sufficient guarantees be taken from them. We cannot conceive of Constantinople as capital of Turkey with control of the Straits and the Sea of Marmora being in non-Turkish hands. We deem it our duty to state that Indian Muslim opinion, in fact Indian opinion, will unanimously support the Turks on this question. We are glad that important sections of the British public are inclined to the view which is in accord with our own feelings. The attitude of France, Italy and even Yugo-Slavia inspires hope and we trust that if only England will not adopt an unfriendly attitude towards Turkey, a just peace in accordance with the wishes of Indian Moslems, on the lines set forth above, will soon be concluded."

PERSONNEL OF DEPUTATION.

The spokesmen at the interview were Syed Raza Ali, Mr. Abul Kasim and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan. Those present at interview were Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Col. Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Nawab Sir Bahrom Khan, Sir Ahmedthamby Maricair, Major Mohamed Akbar Khan, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. Abdul Kasim, Mr. Mohamed Habibhoy, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, Raja Ikramullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur Zahiruddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ismail, Mr. Barodawalla, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Hassanally Chaudhri Shahbuddin, Khan Sahib Abdul Qudir, Mian Asjadullah, Mr. Mohamed Yamin Khan, Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali, Mr. T. S. Mohamed Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Husain Khan, Mr. Shaik Abdul Majif and Syed Raza Ali.

MANDATE FOR S. W. AFRICA.

"ANNEXED IN ALL BUT NAME."!

SIR SIVASWAMY'S CRITICISMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A Geneva telegram states that before the Assembly of the League of Nations, in the course of discussion on mandate reports relating to various territories, Sir Sivaswamy Aiver attacked General Smuts in his erply expressed astonishment administration of German South-West Africa. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer also accused General Smuts of making a speech with regard to South-West, Africa which could not be quite reconciled with the position of mandated territories because General Smuts described those coming under "C" Class as "annexed in all but name to the territories and in the administration of which the former was a part."

Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer disagreed with this description.

THE CLAIM DEFENDED.

The High Commissioner Sir Edgar Walton in his reply expressed astonishment at at Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer's solicitude for South-West Africa, because there was not a single Indian there.

Construing General Smuts' speech, Sir Edgar said that the claim that "C" mandates, as affecting German South-West Africa amounted to virtual annexation was perfectly correct because, the people there were in the same position as the Union people.

Sir Edgar reminded Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer that there was no Colour Bar in the Cape Province.

Lord Robert Cecil put up a vigorous defence of General Smuts. Lord Robert Cecil said that it was fantastic to suggest that General Smuts, who first proposed the mandatory system, should be anxious to do anything hostile to that system.

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPERIAL RESOURCES.

CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A campaign for the Empire development is being inaugurated by Lord Long, who, in an article in October issue of the "Nineteenth Century", suggests that a Cabinet committee should urgtly inquire whether the lapse of time necessitates any changes from the United Kingdom's point of view in the decisions of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 in favour of encouraging the development of Imperial resources.

Lord Lee suggests that this should be followed by an Imperial Conference, in which the Crown Colonies should be included, to lay down a definite policy.

UNWELCOME VISITORS AT DAIL SITTING.

WOMEN INTERRUPTERS EJECTED

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Gonne McBride and Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington together with another woman were ejected yesterday from the Visitors' Gallery during a Dail sitting for interrupting the proceedings and protesting against Government's treatment of prisoners.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

SIR JOHN KERR'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Sir John Kerr has been appointed Governor of Assam in succession to Sir William Marris.

VERIFICATION OF EINSTEIN'S THEORY.

ASSEMBLAGE OF ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Elaborate arrangements have been made throughout the World for the past two years to observe the solar eclipse and were put into operation this morning when a number of astronomical expeditions assembled on the shore of Christmas Island and in several places in Australia for the purpose of verifying Einstein's theory of relativity.

DISARMAMENT & REPARATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

There is some excitement in Germany as a result of Lord Robert Cecil's intimation to the Assembly of the League, yesterday, that the Third Commission considered that the drafting of the practical scheme of discarmament was impracticable until the question of inter-Allied indebatedness was settled as part of the repartions settlement. As M. Jouvenal, the French delegate, hinted that France was not averse to a reference of the reparations to the League, the German papers are most hopeful that this means a charge in the French attitude.

WHOLE OF PANDERMA GUTTED.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The information received at the Ministry of Marine states that the whole of Panderma, including the railway station and the Ottoman Bank has been destroyed by fire. There were numerous casualties to civilians.

GREEKS SET FIRE TO SMYRNA.

INQUIRY COMMISSION'S FINDING.

REPORT OF MASSACRES REFUTED.

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CABLE.)

M. Gaston Gaillard, Editor of "Orient et Occident," telegraphs to us from Territet, Switzerland, under date September 20, in reply to our telegram asking for the truth about the Smyrna fire:

A Commission of Inquiry, instituted by the Turkish authorities at Smyrna including French officers and other foreigners, establishes that the fire was lighted by the Greeks. The Turkish Government gives the lie to the report of massacres and cruelties (sevices). I am absent from Paris for a week, and regret the impossibility of giving more complete information before my return.

KEMAL'S REQUEST TO ALLIES.

(Continued from column 2.)

convocation of a peace conference at which Rumania and Jugo-Slavia shall be included.

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

BETWEEN ARMY NAVY AND AIR FORCE CHIEFS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

An unexpected and urgently summoned meeting of the Ministers and the Army, Navy and Air Force, Chiefs was held, this evening. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill returned from the country for it.

It is believed the meeting was due to a communication from Lord Curzon who, in the afternoon and evening, conferred with M. Poincare, Sgr. Sforza and Lord Hardinge together with the experts in Paris. It is noteworthy that M. Poincare conferred with Field-Marshal Foch and General Weygand before the afternoon Conference.

The fears of the evening papers that the meeting portended an unfavourable turn is apparently groundless. It is understood that the Government regards the Paris agreement as most satisfactory.

FRENCH TROOPS NOT TO BE USED AGAINST KEMALISTS.

M. POINCARE'S FIRM RESOLVE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—Replying to question by M. Dariac, President of the Financial Commission of Chamber, M. Poincare stated that in no case would the French soldiers, now in the Near East, be employed against the Kemalists.

TURKISH CAVALRY REACHES OUTSKIRTS OF BIGHA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Constantinople.—The First Turkish cavalry have reached the outskirts of Bigha on the edge of the neutral zone fifty miles from Chanak.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Ottawa.—Following the further meeting of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister announces on 19th September that the Canadian Government had not yet received such information from Britain as would permit of decision as to whether it was necessary to call a special session of Parliament. The Premier added that information received was reassuring.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CANADIAN CONTINGENT

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Toronto.—Letters are pouring into the War Veterans' Association, volunteering services of their writers in any Canadian contingent in the Dardanelles. Many come from the United States. The reports show that thousands of volunteers have applied at various centres throughout Canada since

AUSTRALIAN BRAVADO.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Melbourne.—In the course of Mr. Hughes' speech in the House of Representatives yesterday, he said with emphasis that Australia was not a notion of swashbucklers, but, if the question arose as to defending the vital interest of the Empire, it would not be a matter of sending a contingen but of employing the whole of Australia's resources. Australia would not take part in a filibustering expedition. She was entirely disinterested in the clash of ambitions between Turkey and Greece.

S. AFRICA AND DARDANELLES QUESTION.

"NO TIME FOR INTERVENTION YET."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Lady Smith.—A message says that the Finance Minister Mr. Burton, making his first ministerial utterance yesterday regarding the Dardanelles situation, said he thought that South Africa should at present go slowly. Britain and France should be more than enough to manage the Turks. He added that, if the time came when the position was so serious that South Africa ought to take a hand, then would be the moment for her to come forward; but he suggested that the present position was not so critical as to render action necessary.

DELIBERATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN SENATE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Melbourne.—Mr. Millen, Minister for Repatriation, to-day, made a statement in the Senate, similar to that of Mr. Hughes in the House of Representative, yesterday. He added that he hoped that war would be averted.

The National Senators warmly supported Mr. Hughe's action.

The Labour Senator, Mr. Gardiner, said that before going to war, Australia should pay her existing war debt of four hundred millions.

On a division the Senate resolved to have Mr. Millen's statement printed.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS & CRUISERS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Malta.—The light cruiser "Curacoa" with Rear-Admiral Nicholson on board, has left for Constantinople.

The transport "Somali" arrives this afternoon from Constantinople to await instructions from the War Office, but she will very likely embark the Indian Details which she previously landed, and proceed to Bombay.

The transport "Hecuda" is embarking troops at Gibraltar whence she will proceed direct to Constantinople.

ENGLISH CHURCHES' PRAYERS FOR PEACE

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The annual meeting of the federal council of the Evangelical Free Churches in England overwhelmingly decided that the Lambeth Conferences with the Bishop on the subject of the reunion of churches be continued.

The meeting requested all Free Church congregations to engage in a special prayer, on September 24th, to avert the horrors of war.

ARMENIAN NATIONAL HOME.

TO BE A CLAUSE IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Political Commission of the League of Nations has passed a resolution hoping that the Council will not lose sight of the necessity of establishing an Armenian National Home in the peace negotiations with Turkey, and inviting it to take measures judged to be advisable for that end.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Peking.—A new Cabinet has been appointed under the acting premiership of Wang Chung-Hui. Wellington Koo is the Foreign Minister and Fo Wen Kan is Minister for Finance.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has re-passed the Soldiers Bonus Bill. It is expected, however, that the Senate will sustain the President's vote.

The Dail Eireann has fixed the salary of the President at £2500 and those of other Ministers and the Speaker at £1700. A member of the Dail will receive £30 monthly for expenses, and first-class railway travelling allowance.

Boston.—The Federal Court, sustaining the cess for the seizure of the British schooner "Grace and Rudy," six miles off the shore last March, held that ships running rum are not immune from seizure merely because they are beyond the three-mile limit.

Sir Henry Oldham is dead.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PLEA FOR BETTER TREATMENT.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The important feature of to-day's proceedings in the Council of State was a lively discussion on the treatment of political prisoners eliciting from the Hon. Mr. O'Donnell, the Home Secretary, an announcement of the orders which have been recently issued on the subject by the Government of India to all local Governments. The attendance of members was large and the visitors were fairly crowded.

After a few questions had been answered the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas (Bombay) moved that political prisoners who are not convicted of violence to person or of destruction of property or of incitement thereto should be treated as first class misdemeanants in England. In urging the motion for the acceptance of the House Mr. Lallubhai referred to the public feeling in the matter which he said ought to be assuaged by giving the political prisoners lenient and kind treatment. In the Bombay Council when a resolution was brought on this question the Home Member there stated that treatment would be more human and that there would be no reason for complaint. It was further stated by him that instructions were being issued to the local Governments by the Government of India. That was the reason of the mover for bringing the question before the Central Legislature. Mr. Samaldas referred to several cases of hardship to which the political prisoners had been subjected and remarked that the object of punishment meted out to prisoners must be reform and not retribution. He specially referred to the cases of whipping of political prisoners in the enlightened province of Bengal and remarked that it was a pity that such a form of punishment which was resorted to only in serious cases like mutiny and against which the jail committee had made specific recommendation, had been inflicted in the name of law and order, thereby making martyrs of the prisoners.

The Hon. Mr. O'Donnel, the Home Secretary, then replied on behalf of Government explaining what had been done by the Government, but several portions of his speech were not quite audible at the press gallery. He welcomed this resolution because it gave the Government an opportunity of removing the misapprehensions that had been sedulously fostered by the non-cooperation party. This party had carried on an insidious campaign of calumny on this subject with the result that false statements, false rumours and false reports had appeared in the press. Mr. O'Donnell then referred to the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council where, on behalf of Government, the Home Member had given specific denial of the allegations and malicious and stupid statements made about the treatment of political prisoners and said that although the non-cooperators were insidious in their attack on Government with regard to the treatment of political prisoners, they were generally silent about the conduct of the prisoners in jail. There were many prisoners who had been guilty of serious offences against jail discipline and it was a well-known fact that there had been recently several cases of jail outbreaks. There had been during the last two years a movement tampering with the loyalty of the troops. In England no such person would be treated as a first class misdemeanant.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Raza Ali:—"What about the Irish political prisoners?"

Mr. O'Donnell:—"I am coming to that. Sir, I have seen it repeatedly stated that in every country in the world except in India all people convicted of political offences are treated as first class misdemeanants. I have not seen any evidence in support of this allegation. If the statements that are appearing in the press are correct there have been very serious sentences for political prisoners in the United Kingdom. I know something about Ireland and you can take it from me that none of the Sinn Fein prisoners had received treatment in the first division. The special rules and instructions issued by the Government of India do not differ from the special rules issued in the case of Sinn Feiners at a time when three-fourths of the population there were in passive or active rebellion. I say that the instructions issued by the Government of India to local Governments will not compare unfavourably with the rules in Ireland. The Government of India recently thought there should be some uniformity of treatment to political prisoners and accordingly they had a conference with the heads of local Governments at which the whole question was discussed. The Government of India have now issued necessary instructions to all local Governments You will recognise that it is not possible to give special treatment to all prisoners convicted of offences in connection with the political movement. Selection of prisoners for special treatment will be based on their status, character and education and the character of their offence, but instructions are that leniency should be shown as far as practicable and reasonable except (1) to persons convicted of any offence directly involving violence or offence against property, (2) to persons who have incited others to crimes of this character (3) to persons hired to commit offences in connection with the political movement or who have committed such offences in the hope that in the resulting disorder opportunities of looting might occur, (4) to persons who are guilty of attempts to seduce soldiers or police from their allegiance, and (5) to persons convicted of offences directly involving criminal intimidation. It does not follow from these instructions that every one who is not excluded shall necessarily and invariably receive differential treatment. Each case has to be considered on its own merits and, therefore, the criteria of exclusion and inclusion are apart. It has been said that the Government has extended certain amount of leniency to prisoners of high standing and that persons of low standing have been treated harshly and severely. It may be that the majority of prisoners who have been given special treatment have been persons of good standing and other persons for the most part belong to the class to which I have referred, namely, the hired class. It is obvious that if the selection of prisoners for special treatment is made entirely by District Magistrates or courts it would be difficult to attain unanimity. The Government of India consider there should, as far as possible, be unanimity in this matter. They have, therefore, issued instructions that the selection should be by local Governments and in case of selection by the District Magistrate or court each case must be subject to confirmation by the local Government concerned.

PRIVILEGES.

Continuing Mr. O'Donnell referred to the privileges to prisoners and said those selected for special treatment could get their own beds, could have their own dress and would be supplied with newspapers. As regard the privilege of getting their own beds the Punjab Government believed that as the people of that province contained warlike and virile persons there was every possibility that beds (cots) would be broken and used as weapons to fight against each other, thereby impairing jail discipline. Regarding the supply of newspapers Mr. O'Donnell emphasised that this was the practice till sometime ago in a number of jails but as it has led to unfortunate results such as serious outbreak in the Lahore jail it had to be restricted to certain exceptional cases. The privilege of writing and receiving letters would be, also, extended in special and urgent cases. No menial duties would be given to prisoners and handcuffing would not be imposed on those who behaved well. Flogging in jail would be resorted to only in the last resort and that too under the orders of the local Government.

AGAINST LENIENT TREATMENT.

After Mr. O'Donnell had spoken on behalf of Government Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the resolution of Mr. Samaldas for special treatment because in his opinion if such a treatment as claimed by the mover was given then these jails would be more or less charitable institutes into which there would be great rush of prisoners expecting to be treated as Government guests.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali moved an amendment by way of addition to the resolution. It was to the effect that enquiries should at once be made into the condition of political prisoners in the North-West Frontier Province.

The Hon. Mr. O'Donnell assured the House that all the rules and instructions issued by Government of India would be applicable to the Frontier Province as well and these rules and instructions were now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner of that province.

The amendment of Mr. Raza Ali was put to the vote and lost and when he claimed division the President declared it was an entirely frivolous claim.

Mr. Sethna said that it was impossible to have separate jails for political prisoners. He agreed that no mercy should be shown to persons who were hired to create disorder but he claimed that the conditions three and five mentioned by Mr. O'Donnell should be modified as otherwise even a man like Mr. Gandhi, for writing something in "Young India," could not be given special treatment.

Mr. Mammond explained some instances in Bihar where political prisoners made the administration of jail difficult. There must be reciprocity on the part of prisoners before giving any special treatment to them. He, therefore, hoped nothing would be done which would make the jail administration impossible.

Mr. Khaparde referring to Sir Umar Hayat Khan's speech said:—"I know there was a strong man but the Government of India condemned him and the Secretary of State also condemned him. The speech of Mr. O'Donnell clearly shows that the policy of that strong man is not being revived. On the other hand, I think the Government of India are endeavouring to meet the popular opinion on this point and to soften the rigours of jail life. I dislike the non-cooperators but we should give them kind treatment so that they may come back as good members of Society because after all they are our own men."

Mr. Samaldas wanted that the jail rules be so framed that in cases of flogging no order should be passed unless some non-official members had been consulted. He, also, pressed for modification of fourth and fifth conditions mentioned by the Home Secretary.

WHIPPING ORDER.

Mr. O'Donnell in winding up the debate emphasised that whipping would be given under the orders of the local Government which meant that the opinions of the Indian members of the Governor's Executive Council would be taken beforehand. It was impracticable to have separate jails for political prisoners and it was equally impossible that any jail authority would agree to the proposition that non-officials should be consulted before the whipping order was given. In conclusion, Mr. O'Donnell explained the list of concessions and said there was everything in them to show that leniency would be reasonably shown to the prisoners.

The resolution of Mr. Lallubhai was then withdrawn.

The President announced that there would probably be no November session in Delhi.

The Council adjourned till Saturday.

ANGORA FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos a letter appearing in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the disbursement of the Angora Fund I crave the hospitality of your valued columns for the following remarks.

Many merchants and shroffs and finance brokers have been of late bringing all sorts of wild and apparently unfounded rumours to me. They declare that the Bazaar where the influence of Mia Mohamet Hajji Jan Mohamet Chhotani is great is thick with 'news' that 16 lakhs of Rupees have been mis appropriated by those in charge of the Angora Fund to meet their own trade needs. No doubt there is much exaggeration in this allegation which has been evidently started by detractors who are bent upon some afore-thought mischief. But the fact is that there is a considerable sum of money in the hands of Mr. Chhotani and of late there has been some tussle between him and Mr. Khatri on one side and Moulana Abdul Bari on the other.

I hope, in the interest of the good name of the Muslims, and therefore of Islam, and of all those of my countrymen who have stood and fought by the cause of the Khilafat that the Secretary in charge of the accounts of the Khilafat Committee will publish a prompt contradiction to dispel grave doubts and mis-givings and also the corresponrence between Hakim Saheb and Seth Chhotani regarding the alleged muddla It is at the same time very desirable that the Khilafat committee should publish a Statement of authentically audited Accounts as the Khilfat Money is a public Trust and the Office Bearers are supposed to make their dealings transparent in order to assuage public anxiety on that account. In the absence of authoritative explanation or contradiction all sorts of wild rumours grow by silence, and a just cause suffers thereby quite unjustly.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER TO THE ANGORA FUND.

GURU-KA-BAGH.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

In this communication to the Press, I shall confine myself to what I have seen with my own eyes since my arrival at Amritsar on the morning of September 12.

At 1 p.m. on that day I started for Guru-ka-Bagh and after leaving the main road proceeded along the bank of a canal. There were three tongas in all. When we had gone some distance along the bank of the canal, we saw two Sikhs in black turbans on the opposite bank waving their hand to us and pointing to the sky, where a great bird was circling in its flight towards Amritsar. Immediately all those who were in the tongas got down and eagerly pointed out the bird to me and told me that every day, as soon as the beating at Guru-ka-Bagh began, the golden hawk rose from the Guru's garden and took its flight to Amritsar to tell those who are serving at the Golden Temple what was taking place. They asked me if I had seen the bird, and I answered that I had seen in the distance the great bird which they had pointed out, but that I could not say whether it was a golden hawk or not. They said to me, "*That* was the bird. It *was* the golden hawk. It has gone to tell at the Darbar Sahib about the sufferings of the people." There was a light in their faces as they spoke to me which betokened joy. I was especially struck by the look of devotion in the face of a Sikh lady of middle age who accompanied us. I can only describe it by saying that she looked, in her quiet devotion, like a picture of the "Madona." The whole scene—the intense faith of my companions, the look of reverence in their faces, the solemn awe mingled with joy moved me very deeply. It was the first event which really gave me the religious atmosphere of all that I was afterwards to experience in the later scenes. It put me in touch with the Akali reform movement in its spiritual aspects as perhaps nothing else could have done.

After leaving the bank of the canal we had to pass across open ground for a long distance which was covered with water in certain places. Our progress was naturally slow in the tongas. We met on the route a band of one hundred Akalis in black turbans, who had marched that morning from Amritsar after having taken the vow at the Golden Temple that they would not commit one single act of violence, either by word or deed. I was to see, later on, how faithfully they kept that vow. On subsequent days I had opportunities of witnessing the scene at the Golden Temple itself as they came out with religious joy written on their faces and a tiny wreath of white flowers placed on their black turbans which dedicated them to the sacrifice I was able to see also, in the city, the crowds of spectators—Hindus, Mussalmans, and those of every religion—welcoming and encouraging them, as they marched solemnly and joyfully forward calling upon the name of God as their protector and saviour. There, in the city, they were at the very beginning of their pilgrimage. Mile after mile of mud stained, water logged road lay before them. When I saw them, on this first day of my visit, as they drew near to the end of their march, they were bespattered with mud and dirt and perspiration was streaming from them, but their garlands of white flowers were still encircling their black turbans, they were still uttering with triumphant voices their prayer to God for protection, and the light of religion was still bright upon their faces. There were some who were young lads among them, and a very few old men with grey beards who had insisted on being taken and would not be denied, but the great majority were of military age and it was easy to guess that out of these stalwart bearded men there had been many who had served in the army. I had an opportunity later of getting accurate statistics and it would appear that at least one in three of the Sikhs in these Akali Jathas (as they are called) had been a soldier and had served during the Great War.

We got down from the tongas and went along with them for some distance. I was dressed in my English dress, with a sun helmet on my head, but even before they knew my name they returned my greeting without the slightest trace of bitterness in their faces. There was a halt to drink water and they got to know who I was and came forward. Then one who was serving water with a brass vessel came to me and offered the water to me also to drink. I put my hand forward to receive it, but he said to me. "Please take the vessel itself" and I took it in my hands and drank from it. The act had a strongly religious aspect to me. It was as if I was sharing in a sacrament of consecration before the suffering was to begin.

At any place where water could be received along the road there were villagers, both men and women, who waited eagerly each day to fulfil this small act of service by giving water to the Akali Jathas. Again I noticed the extraordinary devotion of the women. Their faces were full of motherly tenderness towards those who were going to forward, in the name of their religion, to receive sufferings without retaliation.

AT GURU-KA-BAG.

After very great difficulty and many halts at imapassable places we reached Guru-ka-Bagh at last. The first sight that met our gaze was that of eight motor lorries, such as usually carry passengers for hire, which were now being used as a substitute for ambulence wagons. When I looked at them I could picture vividly the acute suffering to those who would be carried in them for more than fourteen miles to the base hospital in the city. Here and there the motors would almost certainly get stuck in the deep mud. The jolting in other places would be difficult to bear even for a man who was quite well. What must it have been to men who were suffering from many contusions and wounds?

There was one act of humanity which might at once have been thought of on the part of the officials, but no one among them seemed to have noticed it or suggested it. The public road along the canal was almost worse from the point of view of jolting, than the open track beyond. But on the other side of the canal was a private road, kept for officials, along which the motor lorries with the wounded persons might have passed smoothly and quickly. It would have been an inexpressible relief to them on that terrible journey back from Guru-ka-Bagh, if the lorries had been allowed to use it. But the subordinate Government officials who were approached time after time by the doctors and attendants refused altogether to allow them. I am quite certain that if the higher officials had been approached they would not have refused. But one of the greatest hardships in India at the present time is the tension which exists on both sides, the open gulf which grows day by day wider and wider, the almost complete distrust with which Indians have learnt, by bitter experience, to regard the official world.

My next article will describe the scenes which I witnessed at Guru-ka-Bagh itself.

(To be continued.)

FURTHER ARRESTS OF AKALIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 20.

The Akalis arrested at Guru-ka-Bagh on September 17th and 18th totalled 44. The Shiromani Committee's communique says:—"The men are generally arrested every after-noon. They are kept in custody, there till midnight when they are sent on foot to Amritsar escorted by a body of police. The Akalis after being arrested are insulted and beaten if they shout "*Sat Sri Akal.*" On the night of the 17th September when it was raining the arrested batch was made to stand in water." An ambulance corps consisting of Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Dr. Kiranchandra with 24 sixth year students of the Calcutta Medical College and the Carmichael College arrived at Amritsar on September 18th to render medical aid to the wounded Akalis but need for such aid having ceased with the stopping of beating they had to return.

TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 20.

The workmen of the Tata Iron and Steel Works held a meeting last evening and decided to strike work immediately. Some of the speakers opposed the decision. Mr. S. N. Halder, Barrister, President of the local Labour Association, sent a telegram urging the men not to resort to a strike, but no heed was paid to the a dvice. Soon after the decision had been arrived at picketing was organised and the men on the ten o'clock shift were prevented from going in and those that were already in the workshops were induced to leave them. Picketing continued for the morning shift also and the stoppage of work is practically complete. The men struck without giving any previous notice or warning to the management. The managemnt are trying their best to work the boilers to ensure water supply in the town.

Mr. Leslie, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner, Singhbum, have arrived. Mr. Tutwiler, General Manager, who was in England, has started for India, and will arrive here on the 5th October. No disturbance is yet reported.

THE CAUSE.

FAILURE TO REDRESS GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 20.

Jamshedpur labourers, in a mass meeting resolved to strike at 10 last night on account of the Company not paying attention to their grievances.

Within 5 minutes after 10, all works in the whole plant come to a standstill, excepting the boilers and the power house.

Picketing even had not to be resorted to.

20,000 EMPLOYEES OUT.

MILITARY POLICE INTERFERING WITH STRIKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 21.

The strike of the Tata Iron and Steel Works continues. At a rough estimate twenty thousand employees including sixteen thousand coolies are out. The cause of the strike is the alleged failure of the Management to meet the demands recently set forth in a letter to the General Manager.

It is alleged that picketting attended with violence is being carried on, especially, in the Lower Town and Southern Town and a report has been received that some men were assaulted yesterday. Military police have arrived here this morning. They are not interfering with the strikers. It is not yet known what action the Management propose to take. Meetings are being held by the strikers in different parts of the town and speakers are urging the men to hold out till the demands are met.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has paid a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Duty Society Deputation of the Aligarh Muslim University now working at Bombay. Recent donations to the Aligarh Muslim University include a lakh and a half from Nawab Major Obeidullah Khan of Bhopal, a lakh from Nawab Mazamillullah Khan, Rs. 20,000 from Kazi Azizuddin Ahmad, Rs. 10,000 from Bhopal, Rs. 1,200 from Khilchipur and Rs. 1,500 from Rajgarh. In Bombay a notable contribution is Rs. 500 from His Holiness the Mullaji of the Borah community.

BRITAIN'S PRO-GREEK POLICY

"SAFEGUARD ISLAM WITH LAST DROP OF BLOOD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

A crowded public meeting of the Mahomedans of Calcutta and suburbs was held this afternoon at the Town Hall attended by Moderates and Extremists, Co-operators and Non-co-operators, Barristers, Vakils, Merchants, Council Members, and retired Government servants. Mr. Fazlul Huq presiding, said "There seems to be a growing feeling amongst the officials in this country that the only real and active interest that may be felt in the fortune of Turkey is now confined to only a section of the Indian community which has declared itself in favour of the non-co-operation movement. I wish to take this opportunity of making it clear to all those whom it may concern that whether a Mussalman is a non-co-operator or not he can never cease to be a Mussalman bound by all those ties of brotherhood which knit together millions of people in diverse climes into one common Islamic Brotherhood. There are many amongst the Mussalmans who have not joined the non-co-operation movement but who feel as strongly for Turkey as the most ardent Muslim who professes to be a non-co-operator. I must admit that the officials are not wholly to blame in thinking that it is the non-co-operators alone who at the present moment feel any interest in Turkey and her affairs. The rest of Muslim India have hitherto done very little to show that they feel as keenly as the non-co-operators in all matters affecting Turkey. This attitude of ours has not been due to any lack of interest in Turkey but to the fact that we did not wish to embarrass Government at a time when the political situtions in India was causing the most serious anxieties to those charged with the duty of administration in this country. But, it seems that Mr. Lloyd George and the British Cabinet will not allow us to sit silent any longer. It is the latest phase of the anti-Turkish policy of Great Britain that has brought us here this afternoon and it ought to be an object lesson to the politicians of Europe that this Turkish question has achieved the almost impossible task of bringing together on one common platform the two sections into which the non-co-operation movement has divided the politically-minded people of this country.

"SHAMELESS HYPOCRISY" OF LL. G.

After referring in some detail to the attitude of the British Government towards the situation created in the Near East by the Turkish victories which, according to him, was distinctly inmical to the vital interests of Turkey, Mr. Huq described the policy pursued by Mr. Lloyd George towards Turkey as undoubtedly anti-Turkish.

Proceeding, Mr. Huq said "We cannot tolerate Mr. Lloyd George or his policy any longer. His latest phase of anti-Turkish activities has sent a thrill of indignation throughout the whole Muslim world. It has shaken the faith of a confiding Asia in the honour, integrity, and good faith of England. It has exasperated even the most loyal amongst the Mussalmans of India. It has roused the most bitter resentment in the minds of even those who are ordinarily disposed to take a calm and dispassionate view of affairs. It has driven the youth of Islam to frenzied excitement, even to the point of getting beyond sober control and guidance and it is time that Mr. Lloyd George gave up all attempts to defend his policy by setting up the hollow excuse of the mandats of a League of Nations which can issue no commands superior to those of God and it is the command of God to Musslims to safeguard Islam even with the last drop of blood. If England takes any part in the disintergration of the last Muslim Empire she will be taking the position of the enemy of Islam She will then hav to face the angry on slaughts of the whole Muslim wourl fighting the last battles of the Faith. The diplomacy of Mr. Lloyd George now stands unmasked before the entire civilised world as the most shameless hypocrisy known in history. Those of our brethern who have joined the non-cooperation movement have been playing their part according to their own lights. It now remains for those who have keept aloof from this moment no longer to remain inactive or disorganised. They should take concerted action to get rid of a statesman whose impudence has become intolerable and whose policy in the east has not only disgraced England but hurt the most tender susceptibilities of all the Eastern Peoples."

Three resolutions were adopted. The first resolution offered felicitations to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and his gallant army on their recent victories; the second resolution expressing feeling of resentment and indignation at the pro-Greek policy of Great Britain in the Greeco-Turkish war and declared that this policy was bound to create feeling of great disaffection throughout the Islamic world leading to serious consequences. This resolution was moved by Mr. Erfan Ali, Barrister and Council Member, in strongly worded and abusive language causing much excitement among the masses but disapproved by a few on the dais The third rsolution appealed for funds for Angora and introduction of khaddar.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEAR EAST POLICY.

INDIGNATION OF MADRAS MUSLIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Khiafat Committee resolutions were passed expressing deep indignation at the Near East Policy of Mr. Lloyd George, expressing the firm conviction that the present policy of the British Government was calculated to alienate the feelings of Indians of all classes and that the supremacy of the Khalifa should be restored unimpaired over Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Arabia, East Thrace Adrianople, the Bhosporous, Constantinople and the Dardenelles.

A resolution congratulating the Akalis on their patient suffering for their religion and condemning the police atrocities in beating them and otherwise ill-treating them was also passed.

LATEST CABLES

ALLIES' MEASURES TO ENSURE PEACE.

TURKS OCCUPY BALIKESARI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Constantinople.—An Allied Headquarters' communique announces that all naval and military measures taken have been in the interests of peace but it ardently hopes that the neutral zone will be respected pending the Conference and utters the warning that the responsibility for the violation of neutrality of zones will rest with the authors.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Messages from Constantinople state that the Turkish cavalry is being strengthened on the boundary of the Asiatic neutral zone, while a large force of infantry from Smyrna has occupied Balikesari seventy-five miles from Brussa. Three divisions are near Panderma. The exodus of disarmed Christians has begun from Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Wellington.—There has been immense response to the proposal for service in the Straits. Ten thousand New Zealanders yesterday alone offered themselves. All recruiting records for service in the Great War have been broken.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—A message from Angora reports that the Turks altogether have captured sixty thousand Greeks.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Washington.—The Senate by forty-four votes to twenty-eight has failed to pass the Soldiers' Bonus Bill over President Harding's veto.

'WILD GOOSE CHASE."

MRS. BEASANT'S NEW SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Sept. 20.

The "Aj" commenting on Mrs. Besant's new plan for the immediato attainment of Home Rule says:—

Mrs. Besant is confusing Indian constitution with that of South Africa or Australia in which legislatures of respective countries have got the right to change their constitution as much as British Parliament itself. But here in India her controlled legislatures would be prevented from such horse play. We fear Mrs. Besant is on a wild goose chase and we wish much rather she came on her older, wiser and much more useful methods of work outside the Council Chamber which alone can put sufficient pressure on all concerned and force out from them all that India wants.

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Sept. 19.

Mr. Mazharul Haque, Editor, "Motherland", has been released from jail before the expiration of his sentence as the fines imposed upon him has been realised by attachment of his property.

WOMEN LAWYERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

In the Legislative Assembly, Dr. Gour introduced his bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act so as to make it clear that the word "person" under this Act included women. Dr. Gour urged by this measure the removal of disqualification of women from becoming Vakils and advocates. Dr. Gour said the Allahabad High Court had already admitted women so qualified, but the Patna High Court had disqualified them. He did not believe that the framers of the Act intended to exclude women.

Sir William Vincent said that Legislation on the subject must be proceeded with caution. Government would not oppose the introduction of a bill, but reserved to itself the right of opposing it later if it thought it necessary.

EXPENDITURE ON DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

It is understood that the Government of India is turning its attention to expediting the completion and occupation of the All-India Capital at Delhi. With the object of discovering the best means of keeping down the cost and hastening the achievement of the work, a very influential committee has been appointed with Sir Malcolm Hailey as President. It will consist of the Hon. Mr. Sarma, Lala Ram Saran Das, Mr. S. S. Kamat, M.L.A., Sir M. Visvesvaswaraya, the late Dewan of Mysore, Sir Thomas Smith, Managing Director of Muir Mills. The Secretary will be Mr. D. G. Harris. The Committee will begin its deliberations on the 1st of November in Delhi.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay addressed the Legislative Council on the afternoon of September 21st.

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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POLICE DISAFFECTION BILL.

GONE THROUGH THIRD READING IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Despite non-official opposition and in the face of grave warnings the Government have been able to carry the Police Disaffection Bill to its third reading in the Legislative Assembly. The attempts of the members of the Democratic and the National parties to tone down the dangerous provisions of the measure have met with some success but not all that was desired. Last Friday when the third reading was postponed the Home Member promised to incorporate in the bill the suggestions that came forward from Dr. Gour and Dr. Sarbadikari but to-day when Sir William Vincent presented the bill it had all the traces, of draftsmanship but not statesmanship. No doubt Dr. Sarbadikari's objection to the vague expressions in the third clause relative to spreading of disaffection had been met with but the points raised the other day in the course of the debate on amendments but which could not be decided on account of a technical flow on the part of Mr. Cotelingam and another member still remain unattendtd to. When, therefore, the bill as defectively framed came up at the last stage non-official opinion was voiced by Dr. Gour and Mr. Rangachari that the measure is still imperfect inasmuch as it had not been stated therein whether the lawful measures taken by any person to secure resignation of a member of the Police force to further the latter's welfare would not be penalised nor was it provided that the causes arising under this Act would not come up before any subordinate judiciary but only before a first class Magistrate as was urged by the non-official house on Friday last. To this Sir William Vincent, *anxious to see no obstacle to the passage* of his favourite Bill, promised to remedy these two defects by himself proposing the desired amendments in the Council of State but the Council of State may in all probability turn down these suggestions of even the Home Member if not vigorously, pressed for, and who knows that. Sir William Vincent will urge the upper house to accept the opinion of the Assembly on these points with the same ardour as he would if they were Government proposals. So the Home Member's jugglery based though on technical grounds was not understood by the members of the Assembly and they gave assent to a measure still defective, still dangerous to the liberty of the people and still capable of being abused by overzealous district officers. The Assembly could very easily have stuck to its original position that there was not the slightest necessity for a legislation of this nature but it did not choose this course, evidently pleased with the small amount of success it had achieved during the second reading of the Bill and in the hope that when the Bill comes back from the upper Chamber it would be in a more acceptable form. However the Bill will come up for discussion in the Council of State in a few days and it would be more proper to take notice of the sincerity of Sir William Vincent's promises.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

The Council of State last week passed in a few hours a very important Bill consolidating the laws relating to the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code containing no less than 160 clauses. Except Mr. Khapardo every one else was silent about the provisions of the Bill and all the attempts of this responsive cooperator to cut down the powers of the Police met with no response from any quarter with the result that the Bill was passed without any the slightest touch. But to-day that same Bill came up for the first reading in the Assembly which, considering the complicated character of the measure, rightly asked for postponement with a view to enable the non-officials to provisions more carefully. Sir William Vincent anticipated this objection and cleverly attempted to get round the members by pointing out that the question had been before the Government for the last twelve years and had been fully gone through in the select committee. But the membrs were adamant and so the Government had to postpone the taking up of the measure till the next term in Delhi.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

In view of the interest created in the public mind about the position of the Indians in Fiji the information that was vouchsafed to the Hon. Mr. Samaldas by the revenue member of the Government of India will afford a timely perusal. The Governmen of India believe, said Mr. Sarma that the Colony of Fiji is anxious to obtain Indian labour which would work on plantations on the first arrival but no requisition for labourers has been received. Before deciding the question whether the emigration of the unskilled labour to the Colony should be resumed or not the Government of India propose to await the report of the deputation which they sent to the Colony to enquire into the conditions of the Indians already there and the suitability of the country for Indian Colonization.

CR. P. C. AMENDMENT BILL.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Police Bill was thereupon put and passed some members dissenting.

After the Police Bill was passed the Home Member moved the big and important measure which amends Criminal Procedure Code as passed by the Upper Chamber be taken into consideration. He showed how since 1910 Government had continued a thorough examination of the code with a view to bring its provisions upto date. In 1916 the Bill was examined for many months by a committee of lawyers of great eminence. After its introduction in the reformed legislature the select committee had also very carefully examined its provisions. Other members of the House had 18 months to consider the Bill. The select committee had not radically changed the Bill as originally introduced. The Bill was a very important one and it had been most carefully and thoroughly examined and Government was anxious not to postpone or delay its enactment as seemed to be desired by some members.

There had been sufficient time for the members to consider what changes they desired to advocate. Moreover, both the speaker himself and the Law Member who had been most closely associated with the Bill would in all probability not be present next session to help the House in the discussion of the Bill. Government was unwilling to postpone its consideration and if it was adjourned the responsibility for so doing would be of non-official members of the House and not of Government.

Dr. Gour moved for the postponement of the Bill till next session.

Sir D. P. Sarabadhikari, Mr. Hussanally and Mr. Rangachariar supported Dr. Gour. All these members while regretting that the House would be deprived next session of the mature experience of the Home and Law Members who had been so useful to the House felt strongly that the voluminous and important measure required a good deal of time for the members to study especially when they were supplied copies of the select committees report only on 7th September.

Home Member replying maintained his original position and said Government must oppose the motion for adjournment

Dr Gour's motion was then put and carried The consideration of this Bill has been thus postponed till the next session.

The Assembly next proceeded to elect a panel of six members and nine members out of each of which will be selected three members to sit on the standing committees to be attached to the departments of Home and Commerce and Industry respectively. In the case of former department there were fifteen nominations for election and in the case of latter eleven. Results of the election would be announced later. In consequence of the postponement of the considertion of Criminal P. C. Amendment Bill. The Home Member announced his intention subject to the Viceroy's approval, to allow non-official bills set down for 26th September to be discussed on Wednesday after official business.

In view of the general feeling among the House to adjourn by 23rd September the President hoped Government would try to include in this week's programme the business set down for next week so as to enable an early adjournment of the session.

The House adjourned till Wednesday.

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THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA" AND THE PARSI NOVELIST MR. VAKIL

Readers of the "Star of Switzerland" will find an exhaustive long reply given by its author Mr. K. A. K. Vakil in the "Advocate" of Wednesday, the 20th instant. The reply clears successfully the misunderstanding raised by a critic, who had drawn a resemblance between Mr. Vakil's ideas, etc., with those of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the Poet Laureate, and it proves this novel being the product of Mr. Vakil's imagination and his romantic inspiration as an effect of his theory of romanticism, while the resemblance is explained in details, as the physiological effect of the sub-conscious memory on the mental cells, it being a coincidence.
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BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his vist. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Purtabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to saybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success,

(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.

4th February, 1915. DEWAN OF JODHPUR.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIRUR.

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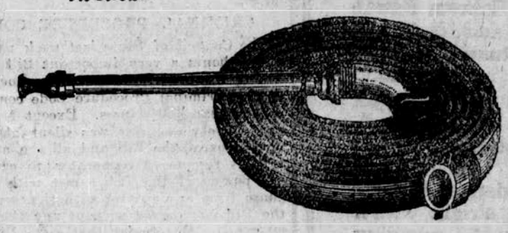

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.